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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

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[*August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)*]

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 26, 1960/Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilisation of World Bank Loan for Railways

+

*797. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1065 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the extent to which the Railway administration has been able to utilise the sum of $50 million made available to it by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a programme of modernization and development of Railways;

(b) the extent to which such programme has been given effect to;

(c) whether a fresh loan has been recently negotiated; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which the loan will be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The loan has been fully utilised.

(b) Railway equipment acquired for a value of $50 million has been fully utilised for the Railways' modernisation and development programme.

(c) Yes, a loan of $70 million.

(d) To finance the acquisition from abroad of diesel & electric locomotives, rolling stock spare parts and other railway materials and equipment and services connected therewith.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the fresh loan has been granted by the bank?

Shri Shahnawaz Kan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What part of the fund that has been taken has been utilised for development and what part has been utilised for modernisation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The whole amount has been used for development and modernisation.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if these loans are earmarked for a particular line or, is there no other amount which can be given to such important lines which are not within the zone that we have prescribed and which are not included in the immediate programme?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Not for constructing new lines. The purpose of these loans is to purchase from abroad locomotives, rolling stock, spare parts and other railway materials and services connected therewith which are required for the railways in the second Five Year Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know along what lines this modernisation programme has proceeded and which are the railway zones which have been most affected by it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The modernisation programme has proceeded along the lines of dieselisation and electrification. The zones affected

most are the eastern and south-eastern railways.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, in answer to part (d), he said that electric engines were also being purchased as part of this loan. May I know, in the collaboration that is taking place at Chittaranjan with the English Electric, whether the purchases are from the United Kingdom or from the USA alone?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The electric locomotives are being purchased from a group of European firms. 100 locomotives are to be purchased from the group, and ten electric locomotives are being purchased from Mitsubhushi firm of Japan.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो धन आप ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और विश्व बैंक से लिया है उस की मुख्य मुख्य शर्तें क्या थीं ब्याज सम्बन्धी जोकि हमें अदा करना है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वर्ल्ड बैंक से जो कर्जा लिया गया है वह मुख्तलिफ किस्तों में हम अदा करना है । आखिर में जो हम ने ७० मिलियन डालर या तकरीबन ३३.३३ करोड़ रुपया लिया है उसे हमें २० साल के अर्से में अदा करना है और वह ३४ किस्तों में दिया जायेगा । उस के ऊपर जो इंटेरेस्ट है वह ५ ३/४ फी सदी है ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the terms and conditions of this new loan are the same as those for the previous loan or whether there is any alteration?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They are substantially the same. There is very little difference in the rate of interest.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is that difference?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the previous loan the rate of interest was six per cent. In this loan the rate of interest is 5-3/4 per cent.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In view of the fact that Chittarajan is going to produce electric locomotives, why should the Government be in a hurry to import these from foreign countries?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are in a hurry to electrify certain sections which have reached saturation point, and steam traction cannot cope with the increased traffic.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Shri Tyagi: She always steals your eye over my head.

Mr. Speaker: On the other hand, she complains that she is always barred and obstructed by Shri Tyagi.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri Tyagi can obstruct anybody! Arising out of this question I just wanted to know whether Government had sent out tenders all over the world for the supply of 20,600 h.p. engines, whether any country offered to give them and at what price.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Global tenders were called and as a result of global tenders, the orders will be placed on certain firms.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Sir, my question has not been answered. It was about world tenders and what countries have offered to supply them.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: By global tenders I mean world tenders.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कोई नई लाइन बनाने के लिये भी कोई नया कर्जा लिया जा रहा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक तो कोई ऐसा कर्जा नहीं लिया गया है ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : ऐसा कोई कर्जा लिये जाने का विचार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिलहाल तो नहीं है ।

Interception of Coal Wagons

*798. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 29 coal wagons meant for textile manufacturers at Amritsar were diverted for Railway use during March and April, 1960;

(b) if so, why and under what rule; and

(c) whether any protest has been received in this conection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Of the 29 wagons, 26 were actually diverted for Railway use; the rest were received without any label and remained unconnected.

(b) The distribution of coal is governed by the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as amended from time to time which authorises the Government to divert coal while in transit to a person other than to whom it is originally consigned. Diversion of coal for Railway use has had to be resorted to with a view to maintain the essential train services during emergencies.

(c) Yes, Sir; a representation from the Textile Manufacturers Association, Amritsar, was received and action thereon taken by the Northern Railway who have approached the Coal Controller to make fresh allotments to the party and payment of the price of coal is being arranged in accordance with the rules.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know whether it was due to any emergency or as a mater of policy that this diversion was made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Certainly not as policy. It was for the sake of an emergency.

श्री नाना पाटिल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो कोल वैगन डाइवर्ट किये गये और रेलवे में लाये गये, उस से टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को जो नुक्सान हुआ और टेक्सटाइल वर्कस को जो नुक्सान हुआ, उस के लिये कोई कम्पेन्सेशन देने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi: Was any previous information given to the consignee before the wagons were taken away by the railways?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Under the rules and provisions laid down therein, we informed the Coal Controller of the diversion.

Shri Tyagi: Do the rules permit taking away the goods which have been booked by a particular consignee without the consignee's permission?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; this order says:

> "This authority of diverting coal wagons vested in the Coal Controller can be exercised in the like manner and subject to the like conditions by any officer authorised by him in writing."

The railways have been so authorised by the Coal Controller.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Previously also certain coal wagons which were booked for Firozabad were intercepted and only some wagons have been given till now. May I know whether the remaining wagons which were intercepted have been given? May I also know whether the Government have examined the pisition that the rules which permit railways to intercept the wagons are *ultra vires* of the Constitution and whether the Government shall amend the rules in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: Did the Government admit the rules are *ultra vires*? What is the good of asking this question? That is his opinion.

Shri Tyagi: Was the approval of Parliament had for these rules? Were they placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The rules had come into force before the promulgation of the Constitution. That is the difficulty. They are perfectly *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will look into the Constitution. It says, all rules, regulations, statutes, laws, by-laws and Acts immediately in existence before the Constitution will continue until they are modified and so on. I am only saying it from memory.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Under article 13, if they are contrary to the fundamental rights and inconsistent with them, they are void to the extent of such inconsistency.

Mr. Speaker: Are we to decide which is *ultra wires* and which is *intra vires*?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think we are here to interpret the law.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may take it up later on.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I seek a clarification? Is this authority that is given to the railways a blanket authority or is it something for which permission is to be sought for each specific case?

Mr. Speaker: It is a general authority, it appears.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is an order of 1945; it has been in force since then and there has been no modification.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether in each individual case, whenever the railways want to have it intercepted, they must appeal to the Coal Controller or has the Coal Controller given general authority that whenever any officer of the railways feels like it, he can divert any coal wagon.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a general authority. I have read the provision also. It has been delegated.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know whether these wagons were diverted after they had reached Amritsar station or wether the people were informed before and they were taken away before they reached Amritsar station?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They were taken away in transit.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order, Sir. In respect of these rules, you have been pleased to observe that nothing can be done here, since every rule is placed on the Table of the House. These rules were promulgated in 1945 when the Constitution was not in force. This House, being a sovereign body, is empowered to know whether they are within the purview of the Constitution. May I submit they are *ultra vires* of the Constitution and the Government should examine them and get them amended?

Mr. Speaker: We are acting according to the rules and regulations that have been in force. If any hon. Members feels that the rules are *ultra vires*, he may take it up separately. There is a Rules Committee and a Subordinate Legislation Committee in the House. Unless it is so enacted in the statute that all the rules and regulations framed under that Act are to be placed on the Table, it is not that every rule is placed on the Table of the House. We are insisting on it now. It was not so previously. What exactly is the scope of it? Shall I spend away the one hour over this matter? If any hon. Member wants any rules to be examined from time to time, he can write to the Subordinated Legislation Committee or he may write to me. I will refer the

matter to the Subordinate Legislation Committee. In this particular case, if any hon. Member looks into this matter and writes to me, I shall have it certainly examined by the Subordinate Legislation Committee. Certainly the hon. Minister also will be too anxious to know exactly where he stands in regard to this matter.

Shri Tyagi: May I know at what level of the railways is the discretion allowed? Is it the Station Master, the Railway Board or the Minister—at what level is the decision taken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: At the General Manager's level; I am not sure.

Mr. Speaker: He says it is done at the General Manager's level. He is not sure; he is not in a position to answer that question.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not sure; but I can assure him that it will be fairly at a high level and not at the Station Master's level.

Shri Raghunath Singh: On whose orders were these wagons diverted?

Mr. Speaker: He has been asked at what level the orders are sent and he has said he is not sure.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: As a matter of fact, the railways are trustees of the goods entrusted to their care.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot decide this matter here.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether those affected are given notice before it is done?

Mr. Speaker: The railways write to the Controller, whose business it is to give them notice.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Ordinarily, it is very difficult to give the information beforehand. But when the wagons are intercepted and diverted, they are informed.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Subordinate Legislation Committee to look into this matter.

Foreign Exchange for Shipping Industry

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*799. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1458 on the 13th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to place requisite foreign exchange quota for the import needs of shipping industry at the disposal of Direcor General of Shipping?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): With a view to assessing the requirements of foreign exchange, the shipping, ship-buliding and ship-repairing interests have been requested to furnish information regarding their requirements of various items to be imported. The matter will be processed further on receipt of their replies.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what will be the foreign exchange requirement of the shipping industry for the current year and what arrangements have been made for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot possibly give of-hand the exact amount of foreign exchange requirement for the current year.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What amount of foreign exchange is needed for III Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: My main reply is clear. As a result of the recommendations of the ancillary committee, we have issued a questionnaire in consultation with technical officers to shipping companies and, ship-repair and ship-building concerns. They will give us their annual requirements on a certain basis. After we get the required informa-

tion, we shall finalise it in consultation with the Director General of Shipping, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister referred about indigenous manufacture of spare parts for the ship-building industry. May I know what arrangements have been made for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was exactly for that purpose that in November, 1957, we set up a committee known as the Advisory Committee on Ancillary Industries, with a view to cut down our dependence on the import of spare parts, equipment, machinery for ship-building purposes, etc. Rear Admiral T. B. Bose is the Chairman of this Committee and it is this Committee which is going into it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that no foreign country is ready to advance any loan or help for Indian shipping?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not a fact. Very recently even the German shipyard Howaldtswerke have agreed to help us.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it a Government shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a Government shipyard and they have agreed to help us with credit to the extent of 200 million Marks.

Acquisition of Viscount Aircraft

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*800. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 655 on the 7th March, 1960 and state what further progress has been made in exploring the possibility of acquiring second hand Viscount aircrafts?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The Corporation are still exploring the possibility of acquiring second hand Viscount aircraft.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is our current requirement in this matter? With how many countries negotiations are going on for this purpose?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We shall be more comfortable if we have 14 Viscounts. We have only 10. Because of the foreign exchange position in which we are placed now, we are trying to explore the possibilities of obtaining at least two. As a matter of fact, we were asking the Burma Government to sell four of their aircrafts, but they decided to continue their international air services. So, they are not available. So, it is not possible to buy new Viscounts, however much we would like to have them, because there is no foreign exchange.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In view of the shortage of foreign exchange, have the Government of India approached any country to give us Viscounts on the basis of rupee payments?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No. We do not want to go on begging for everything that we want.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Have Government considered the question of purchasing the Super Constellations which are now surplus with Air India International?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are going to utilize the Super Constellations for other purposes. Viscounts are much better aircrafts for internal use than Super Constellations will be.

Shri Asaar: What would be the cost of a second hand aircraft as compared to a new one?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: A new Viscount will cost about Rs. 55 lakhs.

Shri Assar: What about a second hand one?

Mr. Speaker: As hon. Members are aware, the cost of a second hand article depends largely on the wear and tear, number of years used, depreciation and so on. How can there be a fixed price?

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the difficulty of getting second hand Viscounts, may I know whether Government are exploring the possibility of the next best, Fokker Friendship?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have already got five of them, which will arrive in January|February|March, 1961.

Dr. P. Mohammed Imam: Is there any scheme to replace the present Dakotas with Viscounts, or any other better type of planes, because the present Dakotas are very old?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is quite true. We are exploring the possibilities of even manufacturing our own planes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that second hand aircraft always affects the efficiency of air service; and, if so, why are we going in for second hand aircraft?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If the hon. Member could speak a little bit louder....

Mr. Speaker: That is my complaint also. The hon. Member must come to the front or not put questions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do the second hand aircraft affect the efficiency of our air services? If so, why are we going in for this kind of secondhand aircraft?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is not the opinion of my technical advisers. Perhaps, the hon. Member may have other technical advisers.

Shri Tyagi: How much mileage has been done by those aircrafts before they were obtained by our Ministry?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have not bought any secondhand aircraft to find out how much mileage has been done by it. We are now only negotiating for secondhand aircrafts. Of course, before getting them we shall see what mileage has been done by them. We are not going to take duds.

आयुर्वेद की पुरानी पांडुलिपियां

*८०१. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि आयुर्वेद की बहुत-सी पुस्तकें, जिन के नाम अन्य आयुर्वेदिक पुस्तकों में उल्लिखित हैं, अब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें यह भी मालूम है कि उन में से कई पुस्तकें कुछ एक पुराने परिवारों के पास हैं परन्तु वे किसी को नहीं दिखाते ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार इस विषय में अनुसंधान और पूछताछ की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि कई पांडुलिपियां लोगों के पास हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की साहित्यिक अनुसंधान उपसमिति ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया है तथा कतिपय सिफारिशें की हैं जिन पर केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद् विचार करेगी ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) Yes.

(b) It is understood that several manuscripts are in private hands.

(c) The Literary Research Sub-Committee of the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has gone into the question and has made certain recommendations which will be

considered by the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research.

श्री पद्म देः : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में, जो भूत भव्य भारत में चिकित्सा की एक ही प्रणाली थी, किन किन बातों में अनुसन्धान सरकार कर रही है ?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid, I shall have to refer him to the debates which have already taken place earlier on this subject. I have nothing more to add to it.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आयुर्वेद के इस प्रकार के जो कुछ अलभ्य ग्रन्थ हैं, जो उपलब्ध तो हैं, परन्तु अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुए हैं, उन को प्रकाशित करने के लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : हम उस को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं ।

श्री जांगड़े : अभी हाल में शासन ने घोषित किया है कि केन्द्र में चिकित्सा प्रणाली की पुस्तकों का एक संग्रहालय स्थापित किया जायगा । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस संग्रहालय में आयुर्वेद की पुस्तकों का भी संग्रह किया जायगा ?

श्री करमरकर : आज भी है और आईन्दा भी किया जायगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उप-समिति इस पर विचार कर रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक इस पर विचार होगा और क्या इस बारे में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

श्री करमरकर : यदि मुझे ठीक याद है, तो शायद एक महीने में अनुसन्धान समिति की बैठक होने वाली है । उस में उस का विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री पद्म देः : तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तगत आयुर्वेद के अनुसन्धान कार्य के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी वह असामयिक है, प्रीमेच्योर है ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Now certain manuscripts on this are available with certain persons. How are Government going to procure them? Are they going to take them or purchase them?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. That is the idea. The ultimate object will be to secure them or to secure copies of them and to take full advantage of the knowledge of them.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether Government is prepared to publish the rare and old manuscripts introduced by the Siddha system, which is well-known in almost all villages in Madras State, which is a cheaper system?

Shri Karmarkar: That will also receive our due attention.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether Government will appoint some experts to go round the different States and find out such valuable manuscripts which will be worth collecting and publishing to propagate ayurveda and other systems in the country?

Shri Karmarkar: The people who are in charge of this are experts themselves. If they are going to be advised by other experts, we shall be happy to consider that also.

Storm on the West Coast

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*802. { **Shri Assar:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a heavy storm on the west coast in the month of May, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several sailing vessels were sunk due to that storm; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 7.]

Shri Assar: May I know whether any financial assistance was given to those who suffered by the storm?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was no loss of life in any of these cases. So, I do not think the question of financial assistance arises in this case.

Shri Assar: From the statement I find that only one vessel was insured. May I know whether Government are thinking of introducing compulsory insurance for sailing vessels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Under the old Indian Merchant Shipping Act we had literally no control on sailing vessels. Now after the passing of the new Act there are certain provisions included on sailing vessels. As and when they are enforced we shall have certain powers, but we cannot exactly say about insurance.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any warning was given of the storm before the vessels went to that area?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the usual feature, and I trust that was given.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that this is an annual feature, may I know whether the Government is contemplating any measures for giving previous information to the vessels and protecting them when the storm is there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The services of the meteorological observatory and the meteorological forecasts are always available to the ships. Forecasts are always given to the various ports and vessels about storms, cyclones, weather, etc. We can improve on them, if possible.

Fertilizers

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*803. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final assessment of the requirements of the different types of fertilizers for the various States has been made for the year 1960-61;

(b) the demand made by the various States;

(c) the allocation made to the various States;

(d) the quantities supplied during the first quarter of the year; and

(e) the quantities proposed to be supplied to the various States in the second quarter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Three statements are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

Shri Rami Reddy: From the statement I find that the total requirement is about 23 lakh tons out of which indigenous production is 5 lakh odd and imports 3 lakhs. Even about these 8.26 lakhs expected to be procured indigenously as well as by imports, there seems to be some obstacles, one which is....

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants to know?

Shri Rami Reddy: How is the Government going to overcome all these difficulties?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We do not expect any such difficulty. Indigenous production is always kept up and arrivals of imports will also be generally according to our expectations.

If there is any difficulty in the arrival of steamers, there will be some delay. But generally it will not happen.

Shri Rami Reddy: From one of the statements I find that there is shortfall in production at Sindri of 14,000 tons. There was a shortfall in imports of sulphate of ammonia from East Germany of 23,000 tons. There is again shortfall in imports of calcium ammonium nitrate due to shipping difficulty. Again....

Mr. Speaker: What does he want to know?

Shri Rami Reddy: I want to know how Government is going to overcome all these difficulties.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member should know that the figures are quarterly figures. If there is shortfall in production at Sindri in one quarter, they are likely to make it up in another quarter. We hope they will ultimately keep up the yearly production.

Shri Rami Reddy: From the statement I find that the Government will be able to supply only to the extent of 35 per cent. of the needs. When is Government going to be in a position to supply the full requirements of the farmers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are also very eager to see that we are able to supply as much as possible to meet the requirements of the farmers. But due to foreign exchange difficulties, we are not able to import. The local production is only 5½ lakh tons whereas the demand is 23 lakh tons. We are able to import with great difficulty about 3 lakhs or 3½ lakh tons. As soon as our foreign exchange position improves, we would be able to import more. Then we would be able to meet the demand.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: From the statement it is seen that internal movement of fertilisers has been handicapped due to operational restrictions imposed by Railways. Has this Ministry moved the Railway Ministry to remove those restrictions?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have taken up the matter. The Railways also feel it. Their difficulty is that due to the strike and various other things they had to impose certain operational restrictions for some time. They are co-operating with us. They are giving all co-operation to expedite movement of fertilisers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Out of this shortfall, how much has been made up? He said that at Sindri 13,000 tons is the shortfall. Is it not a fact that this shortfall, instead of being made up, is mounting up and has become 55,000 tons during the year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We hope that Sindri will be able to make up the shortfall. That is my hope.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is mounting up. It has gone up to 55,000 tons instead of 13,000 tons. How can you work beyond your rated capacity to make up this shortfall?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If Sindri does not make up the shortfall, we cannot help. We are trying to import as much as possible to the extent that our foreign exchange position allows us. Sindri also promises that it would expedite its programme and see that maximum production is kept up. If still there is some shortfall we have to undergo the difficulty.

Shri Ranga: In spite of this short fall certain States and certain districts also are not able to utilise the manures that are allotted to them within the time that is stipulated. Do Government have any system by which such surpluses that are unwanted in a particular season can be transported to areas where there is much more pressing demand so that there may be some equalisation at least in supply?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No State generally leaves anything that is alloted to it. From Sindri every bag

of produce is taken. Almost their every day's production is despatched by the Railways. But if in any State or in any district because of failure of rains or of water supply or because of delay in sowing or transplanting there is any surplus, it is left to the State to readjust within itself.

Shri Ranga: Has it not been brought to the notice of the Government at any time that some quantities of fertilisers do find their way from Bombay State into Andhra State because there is much greater demand in Andhra State and because of their capacity to utilise it which is also much greater?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That does not mean that Bombay State is not able to make use of its entire fertiliser. This smuggling takes place when there is great demand in Andhra because Andhra farmers offer high prices. Some smuggling takes place. But that does not mean that the Bombay Government is not able to make use of its fertilisers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has been talking about the short age of foreign exchange. May I know how much shortage of foreign exchange was there in the years 1959 and 1960 and how far it was made good? What is going to happen with regard to the shortage of foreign exchange in the year 1960-61?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As far as our Ministry is concerned, we had a demand of 23 lakh tons of fertilisers from all the States whereas indigenous production is only 5,16,000 tons. That means that we want to import the rest. But we cannot import more than 3 lakh tons. That is the position. Whereas we wanted to import more than 17 lakh tons we are given foreign exchange only for 3 lakh tons. So the gap is a very big gap. The Finance Ministry also tries its best to see that whenever there is some foreign exchange available it is allotted to us.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister has already stated that from certain areas smuggling does take place. In view of this are Government noting down these areas and in future allocations will those areas be allotted less quantity than they are being allotted?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. We are warning such States like Punjab and Orissa sometimes West Bengal and Bombay also that there should not be any misuse of fertilizers. In the case of misuse we are going to cut down their supplies. Every time their attention is drawn to it.

Shri Ranga: How it is that Government has not considered the advisability of allowing those States which find themselves in surplus supply for a particular period to pass it on to the neighbouring States through their own mutual arrangements instead of threatening them to cut down their quotas?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member is under a wrong impression that, because some amount of fertilisers is smuggling from Bombay to Andhra, in Bombay there is a surplus of fertilisers. It is not so. Bombay does want more fertilisers. But here and there by some individuals or parties, because of attractive prices that Andhra people offer, it might have taken place. That does not in the least indicate that there is surplus of fertilisers in Bombay.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: For a long time we were hearing about the expansion programme of the fertiliser factory at Alwaye. May I know whether the programme has actually started? If so, by what time will they complete the expansion?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Though this is not within my jurisdiction, there is a big scheme in the Third Plan for an investment of Rs. 240 crores to increase the production of fertilisers during the Third Plan period. India would be producing at the end of the Third Plan almost ten times the fertilisers that it is producing today.

Mr. Speaker: About the individual case of Alwaye, he says that he is not

responsible for that. He does not know. Next Question. Shri Keshava.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not want to ask a question but I have a submission to make. We can understand and appreciate the difficulties of the hon. Minister, but I feel that a wrong impression is being created in the House about this Sindri Fertilisers. As a matter of fact, because of the quarrel between the two ministries regarding the quality of coal there has been a shortfall of 55,000 tons in production at the Sindri factory. It is absolutely wrong to create a wrong impression by saying that the shortfall of one term will be made up in another term.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): What is the question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So, a clear answer is expected. We expect the hon. Minister to give a clear and correct answer here. The shortfall has been 55,000 tons and there is no possibility of its being made up.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I would request the hon. Member to address the appropriate Ministry in this matter.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: The requirements of Maharashtra and Gujarat have not been shown in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: I have been trying to attract your attention so many times. The requirements of Maharashtra and Gujarat States have not been separately shown. On what basis will they be ascertained?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: When these allocations were made, Maharashtra was not born. So there is an allocation for Bombay State. Bombay means both Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Are you going to ascertain it?

Mr. Speaker: They will divide it for the present.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No. 805. Sir, there are some persons who do not get a chance to put any supplementary, while there are others who are able to make speeches.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is always called whenever he rises.

An Hon. Member: He sits!

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday I tried to call his question twice. The third time I desisted from calling, because I felt I was embrassing him and he was not inclined to rise. I have made up my mind not to call the hon. Member unless he rises twice!

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was not yesterday but day before yesterday. I got up yesterday half a dozen times and you did not call me.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No. 805.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers in Delhi

*805. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of chemical fertilisers distributed amongst the farmers in Delhi and the amount spent by the Government to subsidise it during 1959-60; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to popularise the use of local manure?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The following quantities of chemical fertilisers were distributed

amongst the farmers in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1959-60:

Names of Fertilisers	*Quantity distributed. (Figures in tons)*
Ammonium Sulphate	1,260
Urea	141
Superphosphate	101

Subsidy was given only for superphosphate at the rate of 25 per cent. of the cost.

(b) The undermentioned steps were taken to popularise the use of local manure in Delhi:

(i) Five Compost Inspectors and Extension Staff were working in the territory specially to develop the preparation of locally available manure in the villages.

(ii) Demonstrations and exhibitions were organised for educating the farmers in the proper conservation of local manurial resources.

(iii) Training was imparted to selected farm leaders in the technique of compost making and manuring.

(iv) A scheme for distribution of sludge and manure through Government trucks was in operation.

(v) Farmers were allowed to lift free of charge as much manur as they needed from Badli dump.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts the Government is making to popularise the use of this local manure?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Under the NES blacks in Delhi State there is a big scheme to train farmers in the use of fertilisers, both artificial and compost, and they are going ahead and the progress is very satisfactory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any specific amount has been set apart for this kind of work?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is for the Community Projects Ministry, but we are subsidising the sale of fertilisers and our Ministry has given Rs. 8,337 this year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what part of the requirements of fertilisers will be met by this local manure?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are giving them up to 35 per cent. of their demand; the rest has to be met by the local manure.

Control on Sugar

\+

*806. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to abolish control on sugar in view of production being over 24 lakh tons in 1959-60 and a carry-over of 1·73 lakh tons as against annual consumption of 20 lakh tons; and

(b) whether export would also be undertaken in view of increased production of sugar?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, not at present.

(b) Yes, the question of export is under consideration.

* **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Is it not a fact that last November the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture announced in Bengal that in case the target of 22·50 lakh tons is reached the control will be lifted; if so, what circumstances have intervened to change the policy now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Our Minister makes always good announcements. But it is too early to take any decision about decontrol or export of sugar. It is true that we are able to produce nearly half a million tons more than last year, because of the efforts of the cane growers, the factory owners and the Government. It is too early to say—we are in a position to export—still it is too early to say how much we will be able to export, to what countries, etc. There are so many international factors that govern these things.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The question is about decontrol. When the hon. Minister announced last October in Bengal that controls would be lifted if the target of 22·50 lakh tons was reached, what are the reasons that have intervened now? And, secondly, is it in the interests of the industry or is it in the interests of the consumers that the control is being maintained?

Shri Ranga: Of the licensees.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The question of decontrol is also inter-linked with the question of export. If both questions are talked about in the country we must be very very cautious, specially in the matter of sugar which is always in short supply. And because there is an extra production of half a million tons this year we should not take immediate decisions either to export or to decontrol. The position has eased, and we are able to supply as much as the State Government wants. That is the position.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It won't be answered. Hon. Member wants to put a question as to "why" and so on. Every hon. Minister tries as far as possible to ease the situation by supplying as much as possible. He expects that the control may be removed and we may be able to export also; but he does not want immediately to export merely because there is an extra production of half a million tons. I do not know what the hon. Member wants. During the Question Hour the hon. Member can only ask for information and not force his views upon the Minister. I am really surprised at the manner in which the Question Hour is being utilised by making suggestions and forcing the Minister to take up a particular attitude in regard to a matter. Hon. Members must wait for other opportunities. Enough has been given to the hon. Member so far as information is concerned. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if it is a fact that there are quite a large number of people who were engaged in this trade prior to control and who are now suffering and need rehabilitation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: On the other hand the merchants say that by these controls they have lost their jobs and they have to be rehabilitated. The petty small merchants and others are pressing that immediately we must lift the controls. We feel that though we are in a position to lift controls, it is too early and we must be very cautious. We must take a decision after taking into account all these factors.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look to the list of Members. I will try to give them priority. In-between, I will occasionally call others also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the figure given it appears that the production has reached about 24 lakh tons. I want to know why, even after this over-production of sugar, the prices of sugar have not come down as yet.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It has been repeatedly answered by our Minister on the floor of this House that the

States are in charge of distribution and we are trying to meet all their demands. In fact, one or two States have not lifted the quotas allotted to them. For instance, U.P. and Rajasthan were not able to lift all the sugar we allotted to them. If the prices are high, it is not the short supply that is mainly responsible for it. There are other factors also. There is the local *octroi* duty, there are various other taxes, easy movement of sugar, transport difficulties and other factors.

श्री प्रकाशवी शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चीनी के व्यापारियों ने कृषि मंत्री महोदय के सम्मुख कोई ऐसी योजना प्रस्तुत की थी जिससे उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य पर चीनी भी मिलती रहे और कंट्रोल की भी आवश्यकता न रहे ? यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा: व्यापारियों ने हमारे मंत्री से प्रार्थना की है यह नियंत्रण उठाने की । इस के सोचने में अभी हमें थोड़ी देर लगेगी । हमारा उत्पादन ज्यादा है तो भी हमें थोड़ा सोच कर नियंत्रण उठाने के बारे में निर्णय करना पड़ेगा ।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know the quota allotted for export during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and the quantities actually exported?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The figures I do not have. But subject to correction, I know it was about a lakh tons of sugar, and all that quantity India was not able to export.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether Government is proposing to allot 50 per cent of the quota to the usual traders and 50 per cent to the State nominees so that the consumers can expect to get sugar at lesser prices?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are telling the State Governments that whatever suggestions they give, the Centre is prepared to follow. If they want to lift control, then we will have to act according to that.

Shri Tyagi: Is this export quota collected direct from the mills or from the merchants? If it is from the mills, I wonder what is the difficulty of exporting and why controls are necessary.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The difficulty of export is that though India is in a position to export, which are the countries which would purchase our sugar? Our sugar is costlier than the international market price. If there is a country which is prepared, for various reasons, to pay higher prices compared with the international market price of sugar, then India has to think of export. There is the question whether we would get such parties, then our internal needs, and there is the question of increased production also. We have to take into account how the sugarcane production is going to be, whether the production next year is going to be more or less the same as the sugarcane crop this year. All these factors will have to be looked into. One should take a decision very cautiously in this matter.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether the loss, on account of the prices outside being lower than our prices, is spread over and drawn from the consumers? Is that the meaning.

Shri Ranga: That is the gain.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is left to the Government. When they export, then they have to arrive at a decision whether the loss will have to be borne by excise duties or whether it is to be met by some other funds. Government has not taken a decision in this respect.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Ranga: Is it....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised at the manner in which questions are being put. If

hon. Members do not want controls, do not want protection, do not want to remove the taxes,.....

Shri Ranga: I am not arguing....

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at the manner in which questions are put. Hon. Members have their own pet theory and they want to force it upon the Government instead of eliciting information. It may be that some persons or traders, naturally, would like to sell it in the best markets in the world. Then, there will be a cry in the House, there is scarcity of sugar, come along, import from Cuba, from all over the world. I am not going to allow. (*Interruption*). I am bound to speak and I am entitled to explain to the House what the scope of the Question Hour is. I am not going to allow any hon. Member to monopolise the question-hour for the purpose of forcing his views or for changing the policy so far as this matter is concerned. Government takes up a policy. Only questions can be put subject to the limitations of that policy. The Question Hour ought not to be utilised for effecting a change in the policy. Information can be elicited. They must stop with that. They ought not to go on asking, why have you not exported. He says it is too early to decide, the next crop may not be as good. Is he to run to Cuba and other countries? I am really surprised. I will allow only one supplementary to any hon. Member and not allow every hon. Member to rise and put questions so that a particular question may monopolise all the time of the Question Hour. Next question.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. This is too big to be disposed of in the Question Hour. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Some Hon. Members: A half-an-hour discussion should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: They know how to apply for a half-an-hour discussion: not orally.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Not a half-an-hour discussion, but a two hour discussion should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; a two and-a-half hour discussion.

Hostels for Children of Railway Employees

*807. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where hostels for children of the Railway Employees have been opened;

(b) whether Wardens or Hostel Superintendents of these hostels have been appointed from amongst the existing Railway Employees; and

(c) if so, from which categories?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Secunderabad, Poona, Patna, Lucknow, Muzaffarpur, Trichinopoly, Mysore, Olavakkot, Kharagpur, Cuttack, Anand and Ajmer.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Generally from Welfare Inspectors and Teachers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know accommodation for how many students is there?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have got a long list. There are 13 hostels.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Total.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I must add up. It will come to about 1350 or 1400: somewhere about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is free or some amount is charged from Class III and IV employees? What is the change in the case of Class III and Class IV employees?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Up to a salary of Rs. 100, it is Rs. 7·50; from Rs. 101 to 200, it is Rs. 12:50; from Rs. 201 to 300, it is Rs. 20. Employees drawing over Rs. 300 may also have

their children admitted in the hostels. But, they will be required to pay the full charges.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय की कुछ अन्य स्थानों में भी ऐसे छात्रावास खोलने की योजना है, और यदि है तो कहां कहां पर ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जी नहीं, इस वक्त इस तरह के और छात्रावास खोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है । यह तो हर एक रीजनल लैंग्वज के क्षेत्र में एक एक खोला गया है ताकि यदि वहां के लड़कों के अभिभावकों को उस क्षत्र से बाहर रहना पड़े तो उनकी पढ़ाई में कठिनाई पैदा न हो ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the total accommodation provided in these hostels?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have just now said that it is about 1450.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether the Government has decided to purchase uniform for the sons and daughters of Class IV employees living in these hostels?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not in these hostels. They are mostly meant for post matric and higher education.

Japanese Seamen in India

*808. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the Japanese Foreign Minister by Kobe Shipping Companies and Japan Seamen Union complaining about frequent attempts by gangs in Calcutta to robe Japanese seamen in India;

(b) if so, whether any communication was received by the Government of India in this respect; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government are not aware of any such representations having been made to the Japanese Foreign Minister by Kobe Shipping Companies and Japan Seamen Union.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Japan Seamen Union has passed a resolution that the Japanese seamen were manhandled and badly treated at the Calcutta port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are only informed by our Indian Embassy that firstly, there was no such complaint or representation made to the Japanese Foreign Minister. Secondly, certain reports appeared in a local English Daily, the *Mainichi* in Japan and certain reports also appeared in the *Hindu*. Apart from that, there is no other information that we have got at our disposal.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What security measure is being taken to protect foreign seamen in India and especially at Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta, informs us and we know that police pickets are posted at the gates of the Coal docks and the Coal berth road is also covered by patrols. The normal security measures that are available at the port are also available to the foreign seamen that visit the port.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have got any information from Calcutta that some Japanese seaman were manhandled there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, we did not get any information except what appeared in the newspapers and one of the newspapers has reported and it was confirmed. The Deputy

Commissioner of Police in Calcutta got certain information from the local Japanese agent. That could not be enquired into.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering that this sort of thing has a very adverse effect not only on our friendly relations, but also, tourism which is a foreign exchange earner, may I know if the Government will consider looking into the question and providing extra security for the foreign seamen if necessary?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry for the incident and all that has happened. As I said, we had no representation on that score. I do not know whether this question will affect the tourist traffic to India. So far as safety and security of seamen are concerned, it is well regulated and well looked after by the port authorities and the Deputy Commissioner of police. When he got a report from the Japanese agent, he looked into that matter.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is what we want to know: whether the matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and what action was taken in that regard.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Deputy Commissioner stated in reply to an enquiry from the Shipping Master that apart from the above mentioned letter of the agent and the news item, no complaint has been made by any Japanese seamen to any police station in Calcutta regarding robbery or molestation. That is all the information that they have got.

Railway Lines

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*810. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** / **Shri Supakar:** / **Shri N. M. Deb:** / **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** / **Shri Subiman Ghose:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what progress has been effected in respect of constructing (a) Sambalpur-Titillagarh, (b) Bailadilla-Kotavallassa and (c) Bimalgarh-Kiriburu lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On the Sambalpur-Titillagarh line contracts have been allotted for practically all the works from mile 4 to mile 40 from Sambalpur end and for 7 major bridges over the entire length. Land acquisition proceedings are also now in progress. (b) Final location survey is in progress. At the same time preliminary arrangements are being made to start the construction. (c) Final location survey has been completed and preliminary arrangements for construction are in hand.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know by what time the actual construction work is likely to be undertaken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In the next working season. When the rainy season is over, it will be taken up.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if a special organisation is set up in the Railway to undertake the construction of this new line and if so what is the precise function of that organisation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: An organisation has been set up of the General Manager, the three Chief Engineers and three Deputy Chief Engineers and other staff.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The length of the Sambalpur-Titillagarh railway line is 110 miles. I would like to know how many miles of this railway track has been completed by now and whether by 1962, it is going to be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Nothing has been constructed yet. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1962 or the beginning of 1963.

Shri Amjad Ali: With regard to question No. 810 (c), the hon. Minister replied that this survey has been completed and it rests with the Railway Board for their consideration.

Will the Government tell us whether they will insist on the profit of 5 per cent. to make it commercially a feasible line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is a different category altogether. This is for the export of iron ore to Japan. The two lines Sambalpur and Kiriburu lines are for the export of two million tons of iron ore by 1964. By 1966, we are to export 4 million tons more to Japan by the other line, namely the Bailadilla-Kotavallassa line.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Electrification of Railways

*804. **Shri Keshava:**
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the progress made up-to-date in regard to electrification schemes on the Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9].

Push Buttons in Ladies' Compartments

*809. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangement of providing push buttons in ladies' compartments of some trains for use at the time of danger has been made on all the Railways; and

(b) if so, the experience gained so far in different zones?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, except on the N.F., Southern and South Eastern Railways.

(b) This device has been brought into operation recently. No emergency has so far arisen necessitating its use.

Cochin Port

*811. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been asked for for equipment for Cochin Port during the last year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether foreign exchange asked for was sanctioned; and

(c) if so, what is the equipment to be purchased?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction has been given for Rs. 6.188 lakhs so far out of a total foreign exchange of Rs. 13.438 lakhs asked for.

(c) The items of equipment to be purchased out of the foreign exchange already sanctioned are materials for renewing moorings, spares for dredgers, cranes and launches, wire ropes, additional fittings for the black oil installation, spare guard receiver for wireless set, variable speed computor, one Lister Auto-truck, one tractor and two trailers, salvage equipment for a tug, additional equipment for voltage regulator, underground cables and electric equipment for street lights. The items of equipment for which the balance of Rs. 7.25 lakhs of foreign exchange is required are a fire float and a steam dynamo for a tug.

Electric Cranes for Calcutta Port

Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether electric cranes are being to be put in Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, their cost and source of supply; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of 62 cranes to be installed is Rs. 1,58,23,391. These are being purchased from West Germany and Japan.

(c) Rs. 93.4 lakhs.

Tenders for Steel etc. for Indian Railways

***813. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited tenders from foreign countries for the supply of steel and other steel materials for Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the details of the requirements for which tenders have been invited?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Tenders S-7 and S-8 have been issued—

(i) Tender S-7 for Hoops and Wires 1,100 Tons for Railways.

(ii) Tender S-8 for 95,000 Tons of steel comprising mostly of Plates and Sheets and Special sections required for Rolling Stock and Railways' Works.

संतति निरोधक औषधि

***८१४. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जिला जैसलमेर के एक ग्रामीण ने सरकार को परीक्षण करने के लिये एक संतति निरोधक औषधि का नमूना भेजा है जो उसने स्वयं तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी हां । संतति-निरोधक औषधि के निर्माता से उस औषधि की रचना-सम्बन्धी विस्तृत जानकारी मांगी गई है ताकि उसका परीक्षण किया जा सके । उसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति

***८१५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २८ मार्च १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

समिति की बाकी रिपोर्ट सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों को भेज दी गई हैं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित योजनायें अब उनको बनानी हैं ।

Fare and Freight Rates on Fatehpur-Churu Line

***816. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Fatehpur Nagrik Sangh, Calcutta, regarding fares and freight charged over Fatehpur-Shekhawati-Churu Section;

(b) if so, the basis on which the rates have been fixed;

(c) whether the rates charged have been inflated; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The bases of fares and freight rates applicable over the Fatehpur-Churu Section are the standard fares and freight rates in force over the Indian Government Railways. The distance for charge over the Section has, however, been inflated by 100 per cent.

(d) The inflation of distance has been adopted with a view to securing economic return on the capital outlay.

Wheels for Bullock Carts

***817. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 768 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken regarding import of second hand wheel assemblies from the U.S.A. for bullock carts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for delay; and

(d) what are the findings of the experiments carried out with ball bearings fitted on wooden bullock cart wheels?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A few samples of second hand wheel assemblies are being obtained from America for testing and determining the suitability of wheels of different sizes for use on bullock carts. A decision on the question of import of 10,000 wheel assemblies will be taken after these samples have been received and tested.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Investigations carried out some time ago by the Bullock Cart Sub-Committee of the Indian Roads Congress showed that use of ball bearings on iron tyred wooden wheels would reduce the tractive effort, but the ball bearings would make the wheels rigid, preventing any play on the axle. This would increase the impact at every obstacle on the road surface like a depression, pot hole or a high spot. This is not harmful in a pneumatic tyre which is capable of adjusting itself to irregularities in the road surface, but a rigid iron tyred wooden wheel has no such properties. Due to the rigidity in the alignment of the wheel, the iron tyre would often have contact only at its edge on the uneven road surface resulting in cutting of the road surface.

The Central Road Research Institute has been requested to carry out further investigations regarding the feasibility of fitting ball bearings on iron tyred wooden wheels without any resultant bad effects and the details are being worked out by the Institute.

Agricultural Commission

***818. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Ansar Harvani:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 415 on the 26th February, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of appointing an Agricultural Commission with a view to survey all aspects of agriculture?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The matter is still under consideration.

Pochampad Project

***819. Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 1468 on the 13th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the objections of the Maharashtra Government in regard to the Pochampad Project have since been disposed of;

(b) whether the Project Report sent by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has since been considered by the C.W.P.C., the Planning Commission and the Central Government;

(c) whether the Project has been included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(d) whether several representations from the public and the State Government have been received to include the Project in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Project Report has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and was discussed by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Power and Flood Control Projects at their meeting held on 15th July, 1960. The Committee considered that the result of the discussion between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra should be awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The position has been explained in reply to part (b).

Second Joint Indo-American Team

*820. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghubir Sahai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1376 on the 9th April, 1960 and state whether the second Joint Indo-American team appointed by Government to evaluate the progress of agricultural education, research and extension during the past five years has submitted its report to Government?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Yes.

Telephone Trunk Routes

*821. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link important telephone trunk routes with underground coaxial cables; and

(b) if so, by what time?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The scheme for linking Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and important cities en-route by underground co-axial cable is already under execution and is expected to be completed by the end of 1962. Schemes for other routes will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan.

Incident on train near Manheru

*822. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 749 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the incident on I.B.D.B. train running between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru on the 27th December, 1959; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The police are still enquiring into the incident which took place between Bhiwani Khera and Sat Road stations, and not between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru stations. So far no clue has been found.

Family Planning

*823. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to organize family planning orientation training courses throughout India has been started by the Directorate General of Health Services; and

(b) if so, the brief details of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below:—

(i) The main aim is to make the local leaders especially the villagers and community project staff aware of the need and importance of family planning and to make them voluntary *pracharaks* for creating the background of acceptance of family planning.

(ii) Short time orientation courses of about three days duration for 50 to 60 persons are being conducted in various parts of India by State Governments, Honorary Family Planning Leaders, Voluntary Organisations like Indian Red Cross Society, Family Planning Association and All India Women's Conference.

(iii) For the present 140 family planning orientation training courses (100 courses by the State Governments and 40 courses by non-official bodies) are proposed to be conducted.

(iv) The approved expenditure on account of food and messing and contingencies etc. is Rs. 400 per training course.

Income on C. Railway

1545. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the incomes from goods and passenger traffic separately on the Central Railway during the first half of the year 1960; and

(b) how do the same compare with the corresponding period during the year 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	Goods	Passengers
(*a*)	25,70	12,92
(*b*) January to June 1959 .	24,51	11,88

Out-Agencies on C. Railway

1546. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out-agencies which are serving towns with a population of 10,000 or more in the Central Railway Zone; and

(b) the names and number of such towns where they do not exist?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Six.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 10.]

Corruption on Railway in Secunderabad Division

1547. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during the year 1959-60 in the Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There were altogether 81 cases under the following main categories:—

(a) Bribery.

(b) Misuse of Railway labour and store.

(c) Defalcation and fraud.

(d) Re-selling of tickets and other irregularities including misuse of railway passes, etc.

(e) Theft/Misappropriation of Railway Property.

(f) Harassment to Railway staff and Railway users etc.

Primary Health Centres in Marathwada

1548. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of the places where Primary Health Centres have been opened so far during 1960-61 in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Primary Health Centres have been sanctioned in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra at the following places during 1960-61 upto 12th June, 1960:—

Sr.No.	*Name of the place where P.H.C. is opened*	*District*
1.	Koli (with 4 Sub-Centres at Niwgha, Chinchgaon, Ashti and Jawalgaon)	Nanded
2.	Kada (with 3 Sub-Centres at Ashti, Pimpla and Sangli).	Bhir

Proposals for the establishment of Primary Health Centres at the following places are under consideration of the State Government:—

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Block	Name of the place where the P. H. C. is proposed.	Sub centres under the P.H.C.
1	Nanded	Stage I Block, Bokar	Umri	Bhokar Kini Golegaon
2	Nanded	Stage I Block, Nanded	Limbgaon	Malegaon Ardhapur Congaon

Leprosy

1549. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to the State of Bihar for the prevention and cure of leprosy in the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Yes. Out of the allocation of Rs. 25.11 lakhs during 1959-60 for the Centrally Aided Schemes, the Government of Bihar utilised Rs. 4.114 lakhs on the Leprosy Control scheme.

Dornakal Station

1550. { Shri Madhusudan Rao: / Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1502 on the 28th March, 1960 and state the further progress since made in the works of providing cover of platforms and extension of foot over bridge at Dornakal Station of Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The fabrication of steel work for providing cover over the platforms is being taken in hand. Standard Steel sections required for extending the foot over bridge are however, not available at present. This work will be taken in hand as soon as they are available.

Sleeping Accommodation on Trains

1551. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class I tickets in excess of the accommodation are issued between Jaipur and Mt. Abu for 3 Up Delhi-Ahmedabad Express; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made for providing sleeping berths for the night journey?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Journey tickets are issued on collection of the appropriate fare and there is no bar against tickets being issued as demanded even beyond the accommodation that would be normally available. This enables the Railway to judge the demand and where possible to attach extra coaches. Full

refunds are granted on tickets when no accommodation is provided.

At Jaipur also, on occasions, 1st class tickets were issued to Mt. Abu on payment of the fare due, in excess of the normal accommodation available by 3 Up Delhi-Ahmedabad Express and based on the demand so revealed, extra coaches were attached to this train from Jaipur on six occasions during May and June, 1960.

For passengers requiring guaranteed accommodation, reservation facilities from Jaipur exist and a quota of 4 1st class berths has now been set apart by 3 Up Delhi-Ahmedbad Express exclusively for passengers entraining at Jaipur. Reservation in excess of the quota can also be had through Jaipur on 'first come first served' basis, passengers entraining at Jaipur taking their turn along with others seeking reservation by the train from stations New Delhi to Ahmedabad.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Bihar

1552. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Bihar State towards the minor irrigation schemes during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the amount asked for by the Bihar Government and the amount proposed to be given by the Centre during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) An amount of Rs. 125.62 lakhs was agreed to be given to Bihar by way of Central assistance (loan and grants). Against this, the State Government availed of a Central assistance amounting to Rs. 46.91 lakhs, which consisted mostly of grants, and have decided not to draw central loans for most of the **schemes.**

(b) The amount of Central assistance asked for was Rs. 135.72 lakhs out of the total outlay of Rs. 167 lakhs originally proposed. But as the total outlay finally agreed to was Rs. 162 lakhs, the amount of Rs. 130.72 lakhs which is admissible as Central assistance would be given.

Himachal Pradesh Forest Department

1553. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted during the financial years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 to the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department for the following items:

(i) General Administration.

(ii) Colonisation and Rehabilitation; and

(b) the amounts utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The amounts allotted and utilised are as under:

Year	*Allotted for*		*Utilised*	
	General Administration	Colonisation and Rehabilitation	General Administration	Colonisation and Rehabilitation
1956-57 (from 1-11-56 to 31-3-57) .	6,72,610	7,74,680	6,80,029	7,56,277
1957-58 .	20,07,270	13,76,746	20,02,235	13,69,319
1958-59 .	21,28,460	14,90,292	21,25,176	14,53,556

Agricultural Colleges

1554. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2893 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Colleges in each State of India; and

(b) the annual intake of students in the Agricultural Colleges in each State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Central Government 49 Colleges in India are admitting students for B.Sc. (Agriculture) Course. A statement showing the State-wise distribution of these Colleges together with the admissions made in each College during the academic year 1959 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11]. The figures of admissions made during 1960 are not yet available.

Departmental Catering on N.E. Railway

1555. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on N.E. Railway having departmental catering; and

(b) the number of stations where catering is being carried on by private contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 6.

(b) 344.

Dismissal of Railway Employees

1556. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Northern Railway removed, dismissed and discharged from railway service during the last three years;

(b) the number of employees of Loco Workshops, Northern Railway, removed, dismissed and discharged from Railway service during the above period;

(c) the percentage of such cases referred to in part (a) above as compared with any one year prior to March, 1956; and

(d) if the percentage is high, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Telephone Connections in Orissa

1557. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Orissa during 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively; and

(b) the total amount spent in this connection during 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

1958-59	1959-60
613	478

(b) It is not possible to determine the expenditure on giving of individual telephone connections but the costs involved in installations at subscribers premises only were Rs. 1,12,789 in 1958-59 and Rs. 80,664 in 1959-60.

मंडी अस्पताल, हिमाचल प्रदेश

१५५८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंडी अस्पताल, हिमाचल प्रदेश के अधीन एक दन्त चिकित्सा अस्पताल, दो अस्पताल और एक डी० डी० टी० स्क्वैड स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख). यदि हां, तो अस्पताल और उसके उपरोक्त विभाग कब तक स्थापित हो जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । एक दन्त चिकित्सा क्लिनिक जोगिन्दर नगर में १९५८-५९ में स्थापित कर दिया गया है । देहर एवं तिहरा में एक-एक एलोपैथिक औषधालय क्रमशः १९५६-५७ और १९५८-५९ में स्थापित किये गये हैं । १९४७-५८ में जिला मुख्यालय में एक डी० डी० टी० स्क्वैड भी स्थापित किया गया है ।

मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालज

१५५९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मौलाना आजाद मैडिकल कालेज के भवन के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) भवन के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) यह भवन कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या सभी विषयों के अध्यापक नियुक्त कर लिये गये हैं;

(ङ) इस वर्ष कितने छात्र प्रविष्ट किये गये हैं; और

(च) इनमें से कितने छात्र दिल्ली के हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) कालेज के मुख्य भवन पर (स्टाफ क्वार्टर तथा छात्रावासों को छोड़ कर) लगभग ५० लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) और (ग). विकृति-विज्ञान-खण्ड का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है और आशा है कि यह दिसम्बर १९६० तक पूर्ण हो जाये गा । दूसरे खण्ड, जिसमे शरीर विज्ञान तथा प्रशासकीय विभाग होंगे,का निर्माण कार्य तब प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा जब छात्र एवं छात्राओं के लिये छात्रावास तैयार हो जायेंगे । आशा है कि ये छात्रावास १९६१ के अन्त तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

(घ) प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय वर्ष के छात्रों के अध्यापन के लिये अपेक्षित लगभग सभी अध्यापकों का चुनाव हो चुका है और उनमें से बहुत से अध्यापकों ने कार्यभार संभाल लिया है ।

(ङ) बहत्तर ।

(च) चव्वन ।

सुग्नू बस्ती इम्फाल में अस्पताल

१५६०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सुग्नू बस्ती (इम्फाल) में बीस बिस्तरों वाला अस्पताल तैयार हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां । अस्पताल का निर्माण मार्च १९६० में पूर्ण हो चुका था और इसे क्षेत्रीय परिषद्, मणिपुर को सौंप दिया गया था ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Names of Stations and Fares on Tickets

1561. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 10th February, 1960 and state the nature of the decision since taken on the question of printing the names of stations and fares of passengers tickets

in English, Hindi and other regional languages which was under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It has since been decided to print the Third Class mail/express and ordinary tickets in the following manner:—

(*i*) the class of carriage
(*ii*) the place from — in Hindi and in the regional language wherever it is not Hindi.

(*iii*) the place to; and
(*iv*) the amount of fare. — in Hindi, in the regional language wherever it its not Hindi and in English.

In the case of tickets for upper classes, the stations from and to will be printed in Hindi, in the regional language wherever it is not Hindi and in English.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

1562. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 246 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) progress made so far to broaden the scope of the national rural water supply and sanitation programme; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). It has been decided that during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan, the scope of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) will be confined to schemes for supply of water to groups of villages from a common source, leaving schemes for individual villages to be taken up under the schematic budget of the Community Development Programme or under the funds allotted for Local Development Works.

Ganga-Brahmaputra Waterway

1563. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 35 on the 10th February, 1960 and state whether Government have since taken decision on the recommendations contained in the 70th Report of the Estimates Committee about declaration of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Waterway as a National Waterway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No, Sir. The matter is still under examination, and decision will be taken shortly.

R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee

1564. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 31 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The Report is still under examination.

Modern Bus and Truck Terminal in Delhi

1565. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 817 on the 7th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to establish a modern bus and truck terminal in Delhi has since been considered and finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the interests concerned. The finalisation of the scheme will take some time.

Tokens for making Telephones Calls

1566. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1314 on the 6th April, 1960 and state whether the proposal for manufacture of tokens for making telephone calls has since been settled in consultation with the Ministry of Finance?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The views of the Ministry of Finance have been received and are being examined.

Expansion of Road Transport Services

1567. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the plans of the State Governments for expansion of Road Transport Services during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details of the plans (State-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The details of the schemes are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount asked for (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount accepted (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of vehicles proposed by the State to be added to the fleet during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh .	1·83	1·83 provided the amount could be accommodated by the State Govt. from within the ceiling of Rs. 167 lakhs for Roads and Road Transport.	Not available.
2	Assam	16.04	No provision was agreed to as the State Government have not set up a Road Transport Corporation.	28
3	Bihar	20·00	17·00	Not available.
4	Bombay. . .	107·00	8747	153
5	Jammu & Kashmir.	..	..	..
6	Madras . . .	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
7	Mysore	210·87	50·00	254
8	Orissa	..	..	..
9	Punjab			
	(*i*) For Pepsu Road Transport Corporation . . .	8·69	8·69	28
	(*ii*) For departmentally run services. . . .	43·40	No provision was agreed to as the State Govt. have not set up a Road Transport Corporation.	Not available.
10	Rajasthan .	..	..	..
11	Uttar Pradesh .	..	..	..
12	West Bengal .	38·41	24·00	Not available.
	Union Territories.			
	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·65	0·41	1
	2. Himachal Pradesh .	15·67	15·67	37
	3. Manipur . . .	10·21	7·50	18

NOTE :— The figures indicated in column 4 above are the amounts accepted for inclusion in the State Plans, and are exclusive of the contribution of the Ministry of Railways to the Capital of the Road Transport Corporations, where these exist.

Rail-Road Transport Coordination

1568. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the questions relating to co-ordination between different modes of transportation, particularly rail and road transport and their development;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to secure more coordination in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The problems relating to co-ordination between the different modes of transport, particularly rail and road transport and their future development, having regard to the needs of the growing economy of the countary, are at present under examination by the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination set up by the Planning Commission in July, 1959, under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Neogy. Measures necessary to secure greater co-ordination between the various means of transport will be taken on the basis of the report of the Neogy Committee when it becomes available.

Bridge on Brahmani

1569. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2045 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the tenders for the construction of bridge over the river Brahmani on National Highway No. 5 near Dharmsala in Orissa have since been scrutinised; and

(b) if so, whether money has been advanced for starting the construction work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The tenders are at present under the scrutiny of the Orissa Public Works Department; they have not yet been received in this Ministry.

(b) There is sufficient provision of funds in Orissa Circle of Account under National Highways for meeting

the expenditure on the works like the Brahmani bridge.

Rural Credit

1570. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** / **Shri Rami Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the agricultural credit available through the co-operatives in 1959-60 **in different States;**

(b) whether any target for agricultural credit by co-operation was fixed for 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(c) if so, what amount?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The figures of actual credit available through co-operatives in 1959-60 are not yet available as the co-operative year ended only on 30th June, 1960 and compilation of the statistics from the village level upwards will take some time. However, a statement indicating the revised estimates (State-wise) for 1959-60 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 12.]

(b) and (c). No year-wise targets were fixed in the Second Plan. The Plan, however, laid down a target of Rs. 200 crores under short term and medium term loans to be advanced by co-operatives during 1960-61.

राष्ट्रीय नौवहन बोर्ड

१५७१. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** / **श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :**

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय नौवहन बोर्ड की १९५९ में जो तीन बैठकें हुई थीं उनमें की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या १३]**

दिल्ली में हुमायूं के मकबरे के निकट सड़क-पुल

१५७२. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** / **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** / **श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :**

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में हुमायूं के मकबरे के निकट यमुना पर एक सड़क के पुल के निर्माण की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : पुल के लिए जगह का चुनाव किया जा चुका है । केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग द्वारा मंगाये गये टेण्डर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और इन की जांच निर्माण सलाहकार समिति (वर्क्स एडवाइज़री बोर्ड) द्वारा की जा रही है । इन टेण्डरों के जल्दी तय किये जाने और बरसात के बाद ही काम शुरू कर दिये जाने की पूरी सम्भावना है ।

दिल्ली में फसलों को क्षति

१५७३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के किसान इस बारे में बड़े चिन्तित हैं कि उनके खेतों में 'पोहली' नामक पौधे निकल आते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस पौधे के कारण उनकी ५ से १० प्रतिशत तक फसल नष्ट हो जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां। यह घासपात (वीड) रबी फसलों को खेती के लिये बहुत खतरनाक है।

(ख) केवल 'पोहली' घासपात के कारण फसल की उपज की कमी का पता नहीं लगाया गया है, लेकिन ५ से १० प्रतिशत का नुकसान होने का अनुमान गलत नहीं हो सकता है।

(ग) (१) दिल्ली प्रशासन और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धानशाला ने बहुत से प्रदर्शनों का प्रबन्ध करके बताया है कि इस घासपात को कम खर्चे पर एक केमिकल वीड किलर (२, ४-डी) [chemical weed killer (2, 4-D)से अच्छी प्रकार से नियन्त्रण किया जा सकता है।

(२) दिल्ली प्रशासन इस केमिकल वीड-किलर को किसानों को ५० प्रतिशत कीमत पर और वनस्पति रक्षा संगरोध और संचयन निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली इसको पूरा कीमत पर बेचता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन किसानों को स्प्रेइंग मशीनें भी मुफ्त में कार्य करने को देता है और वनस्पति-रक्षा, संगरोध और संचयन निदेशालय इनको किराये के नियत दरों पर देता है।

Wooden Sleepers washed to Pakistan in Floods

1574. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten thousand wooden sleepers were recently washed away to Pakistan in the strong currents of the Chenab near Akhnur about 20 miles from Jammu;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred; and

(c) the names of the merchants to whom these sleepers belonged?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No report has been received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir about the loss of any wooden sleepers recently due to floods in the river Chenab.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन

१५७५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के निजी वनों में इस समय कितने ठेकेदार काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) सरकारी और निजी वनों के मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई ठेकेदार निजी बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि वन के मालिक को नहीं देता है तो उसके लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय निकाला है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) एक सौ।

(ख) अन्तर का निश्चय करना ही मुमकिन नहीं है क्योंकि प्राप्त दरें वन वन के अनुसार भिन्न भिन्न होती हैं।

(ग) ऐसे मामले में जब कि वन के मालिक निजी तौर पर वन को ठेकेदार को बिक्री करें, तो सरकार के लिये यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि वह ठेकेदार को पूरी बिक्री को देने के लिये मजबूर कर सके। यह मालिक का काम है कि वह अपनी रकम को अपने और ठेकेदार के साथ हुए करार आधार पर, यदि आवश्यकता पड़े तो कानूनी कार्यवाही कर के वसूल करे।

Roads in Punjab

1576. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Government have requested the Central Government for financial help for de-

velopment of roads in the State during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants-in-aid aggregating nearly Rs. 49 lakhs have been approved so far.

बिहार में अनाज की बिक्री

१५७७. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के और खासकर उत्तर बिहार के अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सस्ती दरों पर अनाज बेचने के लिये १९५१ से ३१ मार्च, १९६० के बीच सहायता के तौर पर सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि खर्च की ;

(ख) सरकारी दुकानों पर सस्ती दरों से अनाज बेचने के लिये केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार को या राज्य सरकार को भी सहायता देनी होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने किस अनुपात में सहायता दी है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन में प्रस्तुत की जाएगी ।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ निर्धारित सीमा के आगे निःशुल्क सहायता, जिसमें अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों की रियायती दर पर बिक्री भी सम्मिलित है, पर किया गया खर्च, भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार में बांटा जाता है । २ करोड़ रुपये तक हुए खर्च में केन्द्र का हिस्सा ५० प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक खर्च होने पर ७५ प्रतिशत होता है ।

उन क्षेत्रों में जो अभावग्रस्त नहीं है भारत सरकार सस्ते अनाज की दुकानों द्वारा वितरित खाद्यान्नों पर बिहार सरकार को कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं दे रही है । बिहार सरकार स्वयं इन क्षेत्रों में गेहूं, ज्वार और चने की बिक्री पर सहायता दे रही है ।

Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation

1578. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held recently in Kashmir;

(b) the subjects considered at the meeting; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation was held at Srinagar from 14th June, 1960 to 16th June, 1960.

(b) The subjects considered at the conference were:—

(i) Report of the Expert Committee on Cooperative Credit.

(ii) Report of the Working Group on Cooperative Farming.

(iii) Broad outlines of Cooperative Development during the Third Five Year Plan.

(iv) Simplification of Cooperative Law and Procedure.

(v) Cooperative Education and Training.

(c) A snmmary of the recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 14].

Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1579. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the sanitary conditions in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Willingdon Hospital is always kept as clean as possible and therefore the question of improving the sanitary conditions does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी इमारतों के लिये बिजली

१५८०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली पर गैर-सरकारी इमारती के मालिकों को उन इमारतों में इस्तेमाल के लिये स्वयं बिजली पैदा करने की मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी इमारती के लिये यह मंजूरी दी गई है ; और

(ग) इन इमारतों में कितने यूनिट बिजली तैयार की जाती है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, १९५७ (१९५७ का ६६) की धारा २३२ के अधीन पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट के निम्नलिखित दो भवनों के मालिकों को निजी खपत के लिये बिजली पदा करने की इजाजत देदी है ।

भवन का नाम	उत्पादित बिजली (यूनिटों में)
(१) आकाशवाणी भवन	४९५·५५ (१९५९)
(२) दी युनाइटेड कमार्शियल बैंक लिमिटेड	१,८०,४२० (१५-१-६० से ३०-६-६०)

दिल्ली में बीजों का वितरण

१५८१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में दिल्ली के प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों का कितनी मात्रा में वितरण किया गया ; और

(ख) इनमें सब्जियों और अनाज के बीजों की अलग अलग मात्रा क्या है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) व (ख). १९५९-६० मे दिल्ली के विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में वितरित बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों की मात्राएं निम्न प्रकार थीं :—

(मात्रा मनों में)

खण्ड	अनाज	सब्जियों के बीज	दूसरे बीज	योग
१. नजफ़गढ	४,८५१	२	२४६	५,०९९
२. अलीपुर	४,४०८	४२६	४४	४,८७८
३. महरौली	१,८३९	१०२	६६४	२,९०५
४. कंझावला	२,४२१	३६	४,०३८	६,४९५
५. शाहदरा	२,५८२	१४	८	२,६०४
योग	१६,१०१	५८०	५,३००	२१,९८१

दिल्ली के विकास खण्डों में खाद तथा उर्वरक का वितरण

१५८२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में खण्ड विकास पदाधिकारियों ने दिल्ली के प्रत्येक खण्ड में कितनी प्राकृतिक खाद, हरी खाद तथा रासायनिक खाद बांटी है ; और

(ख) क्या यह उन की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त थी ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्त्ति) : (क) पांच खन्डों में से प्रत्येक को वितरित मात्राएं :—

आंकड़े मनों में

मद	नजफगढ़ खण्ड	अलीपुर खण्ड	महरौली खण्ड	कंझावला खण्ड	शाहदरा खण्ड	योग
(क) कम्पोस्ट खाद .	४५३,३२२	५३१,३३४	८९,४१८	१६३,५१०	४८९,३४८	१७२६,९३२
(ख) हरी खाद के बीज .	२६८	५१६	११०	३५७	११	१,२६२
(ग) रसायनिक उर्वरक :						
(१) अमोनियम सल्फेट	१७,७८२	७,६५१	७२६	१०,०२२	३,०५९	३९,२४०
(२) सुपर फ़ांसफ़ेट .	१,२९१	२३१	१३४	१५३	६०	१,८६
(३) अन्य	४४८	१,१५५	१४८	१,०३४	१३	२,७९८
योग (क से ग) . .	१९,५२१	९,०३७	१,००८	११,२०९	३,१३२	४३,९०७

(ख) जी नहीं ।

दिल्ली में पशुओं को टीका लगाना

१५८३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९-६० में दिल्ली के ग्राम्य क्षत्रों में कितने पशुओं को रिंडर-पैस्ट का टीका लगाया गया; और

(ख) उससे हुये लाभ का ब्योरा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) ८२,६३९

(ख) वे ढोर,जिन्हें टीका लगाया गया है, इस रोग से प्रतिरक्षित हो गय हैं और यह प्रतिरक्षितपन आम तौर पर पशु के जीवन समय तक बना रहता है। सन् १९५८-५९में रिंडरपेस्ट इरेडिकेशन स्कीम (Rinder pest Eradication Scheme) के अन्तर्गत कार्य आरम्भ करने से पूर्व, रिंडरपेस्ट का रोग १३ बार फैला था, इसकी तुलना में १९५९-६० में एक बार भी नहीं हुआ। इस रोग की अनुपस्थिति ने ढोर-स्वामियों की कृषि के कार्यों, दूध उत्पादन इत्यादि में सहायता की है ।

दिल्ली में गोशाला विकास योजना

१५८४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली मे गोशाला विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) कितनी गोशालाओं का विकास किया गया; और

(ग) किस प्रकार का विकास कार्य किया गया ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) (१) दिल्ली में ४ गौशालाओं को रजिस्टर्ड किया गया है और उनको दिल्ली गोशाला संघ के नाम से एक फडरेशन मे एकी कृत कर दिया गया है ।

(२) गोशालाओं को निम्न-कार्यों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है :—

(क) सुधरी नस्ल की गाय और साण्डों को खरीदना ।

(ख) उत्पादित पशुओं के समूह की देखभाल पर अधिक व्यय करना ।

(ग) उन्नतशील बछड़ों के पालने के लिये राजकीय सहायता देना ।

(घ) भवनों के निर्माण में बढ़ोतरी और तबदीली करना ।

(३) इस योजना को देखने के लिय एक पशु-चिकित्सा सहायक सर्जन की नियुक्ति कर दी गई है ।

(ख) दो ।

(ग) (१) पुराने और अनुत्पादित ढोरों का पृथक्करण ।

(२) छूत के रोगों से ढोरों की रक्षा करना ।

(३) वैज्ञानिक ढंग से ढोरों का प्रजनन और भोजन देना ।

(४) जनता को दूध का उत्पादन और वितरण ।

(५) प्रजनन के लिये सरकार और अन्य को अच्छे सांडों का बिक्री ।

दिल्ली में उद्यान विद्या का प्रशिक्षण

१५८५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में

उद्यान लगाने का प्रशिक्षण देने की एक योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कहां खोला जायेगा।

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) आजादपुर गांव के पास याकूतपुर नर्सरी में यह प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित है।

Cobalt Plant in Irwin Hospital, Delhi

1586. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to S arred Ques ion No. 1145 on the 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a Cobalt Plant to treat cancer patients in the Irwin Hospital Delhi; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The supply of a Cobalt Beam Therapy Unit to the Irwin Hospital is proposed to be included in the Capital Aid Programme under the Colombo Plan for 1960-61. The unit can start functioning only after it has been received.

Herb Named "Costus"

1587. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a herb named "Costus" or कूठ is available in Himalayan range;

(b) whether it is a fact that the herb is exported to foreign countries in a large quantity;

(c) if so, to which countries it is exported and total value;

(d) whether Government have made any inquiry regarding the medicine in which it is used; and

(e) if so, the name of it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, the herb 'Costus' grows on the moist slopes of the Northern Himalayas at an altitude ranging between 8,000 and 13,000 feet.

(b) and (c). The herb 'Costus' is not shown separately in the rivised Trade Classification of India, and as such no export figures are available for this item. The export of this item is not controlled under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947.

(d) and (e). The roots of the herb are known to contain an essential oil (1.5 per cent.) and saussurine, an alkaloid (0·05 per cent.) In the Indigenous Systems of Medicine, the root is used as an aphrodisiac and as a tonic. As it is reported to have antispasmodic broncho-dilator and expectorant action it is used in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma.

समस्तीपुर-नरकटियागंज बड़ी लाइन

१५८८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समस्तीपुर (बिहार) से नरकटियागंज तक बड़ी लाइन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Medium Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

1589. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance asked for and proposed to be given towards construction of medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra during 1960-61; and

(b) the names of the projects sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No request for financial assistance during

1960-61 towards the construction of medium irrigation projects has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

The medium irrigation projects are financed (1) as Miscellaneous Development schemes and (2) under Programme of Permanent Improvement of Scarcity Areas. No allocation under these 'heads' has been made for 1960-61 for the medium irrigation schemes of Maharashtra State.

(b) A list of approved medium irrigation schemes for 1960-61 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 15.]

Indigenous System of Medicine

1590. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that treatment in indigenous systems of medicine is also being afforded in C.H.S. Scheme as applied to the Civilian Defence Employees of the Ministry of Defence in Delhi; and

(b) if not, why not?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The medical facilities provided to the Central Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi under the C.H.S. Scheme follow the pattern laid down for the Central Government servants in general under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. Under these Rules, only the modern system of medicine has been recognised by the Central Government. Any departure from the established practice in respect of C.H.S. Scheme would not be feasible, unless the principle of providing medical coverage through systems of medicine other than modern, is accepted generally in respect of all Government servants and incorporated in the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.

Gauhati-Shillong Road

1591. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have sent a propasal for widening of the Gauhati-Shillong road; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has been provided in the revised 2nd Five Year Plan. Against a provision of Rs. 15·00 lakhs estimates of Rs. 12.40 lakhs have so far been sanctioned.

Electricity from Wind in Ladakh

1592. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to harness high velocity winds in Ladakh to generate electricity and to draw water; and

(b) if so, the nature of the Scheme and the progress made therein?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A proposal for the establishment of windmills at Chusul was received in the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, through the Trade Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir. The Laboratory has recently deputed an officer to survey the area and to collect data regarding wind velocities. No definite scheme has so far been prepared for this purpose.

Medical College at Kurnool

1593. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to increase the number of seats in the Medical College at Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Govern-

ment of Andhra Pradesh with the concurrence of Sri Venkateswara University increased the number of admissions in the Medical College, Kurnool, in the Pre-professional Course (Medicine) from 50 to 75 and from 75 to 100 during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively. The Government of India have agreed to offer financial assistance to the State Government for the expansion of the Medical College at Kurnool during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Mandi-Kulu Road

1594. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Mandi-Kulu Road particularly in the light of the fact that the portion of the existing road will be submerged due to building of Pandoh Dam; and

(b) if so, what are the details of proposal and when are they to be taken in hand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). There is already an existing motorable road connecting Mandi and Kulu. The Government of India have received no proposal for the construction of an alternate road between Mandi and Kulu in the event of the existing road being submerged, if and when the Pandh Dam is constructed.

Ticketless Travel

1595. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
{ Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected during the financial year ending the 31st March, 1960;

(b) the amount realised from the ticketless travellers during the same period; and

(c) the amount spent over the Ticket Examiners and Collectors during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 90 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 1·82 crores.

(c) Rs. 3.10 crores.

Telephone Connections in Ludhiana

1596. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Ludhiana city; and

(b) steps being taken to accelerate the sanction of connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 1155.

(b) Action is being taken to provide additional exchange capacity and additional connections will be given soon after exchange capacity becomes available.

Power Potential of Narmada

1597. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power potential of the Narmada river has been estimated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The power potential of the river has been estimated at 2 million Kw. at 60 per cent. load factor.

Navigation of Atomic Ships

1598. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to train the officers and ratings for the Navigation of Atomic ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Some of the maritime countries are experimenting with the practical feasibility of using nuclear power propulsion in merchant ships. At the prescent rate of development, however, it may take several years before nuclear propelled vessels assume importance as an economic or commercial proposition. Government art watching the developments in relation to merchant shipping and steps will be taken to train officers and ratings for the navigation of atomic ships as and when considered necessary.

Dog Squads on Railways

1599. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will be Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment of dog squads has proved successful in tracing out criminals on Railways;

(b) the number of times, the dog squad was used in 1959-60 with the results thereof, zone-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred per month or per year (recurring and non-recurring) on the squads, zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At present Dog Squad is employed only on Southern Railway and its performance in tracing out criminals and prevention of commission of offences in Railway yards has been satisfactory.

(b) For purposes of detection the dog squad on Southern Railway was employed on 16 occasions during 1959-60. In most cases, the dogs were able to lead to clues which were then successfully worked upon by the police.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Southern Railway during 1959-60 was Rs. 300 non-recurring and Rs. 8,200 recurring.

Switchgear Development and Testing Laboratory at Bhopal

1600. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to install a Switchgear Development and Testing Laboratory at Bhopal;

(b) if so, the cost to be incurred on it; and

(c) the reason for its location at Bhopal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Rs. 200 lakhs.

(c) To utilise the facilities available there for the manufacturing programme of the Heavy Electric Plant Factory.

Nature Cure Clinic at Shillong

1601. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nature cure clinic is going to be established at Shillong;

(b) what diseases will be cured in this clinic:

(c) whether similar clinics will be opened in other places in the country; and

(d) the reason for locating the nature cure clinic at Shillong?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have no information as the opening of clinics and dispensaries is a matter for the State Governments to decide.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Amendment of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

1602. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1679 on the 1st April,

1960 and state the further progress since made in regard to amending Sections 3 and 8 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question of amending Sections 3 and 8 of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act is still under consideration of Government.

Derailment near Katihar

1603. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train derailed near Katihar on the 4th June, 1960; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident and the loss suffered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 2nd June 1960 (not on 4th June 1960) while No. 703 Up Goods train was running between Sonaili and Jhaua stations on the Katihar-Siliguri section of the Northeast Frontier Railway, 9 wagons of the train derailed.

(b) The cause of the accident is "Failure of Mechanical Equipment". Damage to the Railway property has been estimated at Rupees seventeen hundred only.

B. R. Singh Hospital, Sealdah Division

1604. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds, doctors (category-wise), compounders, nurses and other low grade employees in B.R. Singh Hospital, Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that many a time several beds remain vacant; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number of beds and other medical Personnel are given below:

1. Number of beds (as on 1-6-60)	245
2. Divisional Medical Officers	2
3. Asstt. Medical Officers	2
4. Assistant Surgeons	13
5. Lady Assistant Surgeons	4
6. Asstt. Surgeons (Specialists)	5
7. Dental Surgeon (Whole-time)	1
8. Dental Surgeon (Part-time)	1
9. Honorary Consultants	3
10. Matron	1
11. Sisters-in-Charge	2
12. S.C. Nurses	18
13. J. C. Nurses	28
14. Health Visitor (trained in T.B.)	1
15. Dispensers	9
16. X-Ray Technician	1
17. Laboratory Assistants	3
18. Dressers	7
19. Store Keeper	1
20. Chemist & Assistant Chemist	2
21. Culture Assistant	1
22. Class IV staff	170

(b) No, Sir. The average occupancy ratio during the last four months was 103 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of Electricity by D.V.C.

1605. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) how much KWT of power was sold by the Damodar Valley Corporation during 1959-60;

(b) from which power houses separately;

(c) the revenue earned by such sale; and

(d) the total expenditure on maintenance of such power houses in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 1311.91 (Million KWH).

(b) The power system of the Damodar Valley Corporation is being operated on the basis of an interconnected system. It is, therefore, not possible to assess the quantum of energy sold from individual power stations.

(c) Rs. 6,16,04,000.

(d) Rs. 4,53,23,000.

Development of Fisheries in Himachal Pradesh

1606. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount allotted to Himachal Pradesh during the Second and First Five Year Plans towards the development of fisheries?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The amount allotted to the Himachal Pradesh Administration during the First and Second Fvie Year Plans for the development of fisheries is as follows:—

First Five Year Plan Rs. 1·5 lakhs.
Second Five Year Plan Rs. 2·0 lakhs.

Telex Communications System

1607. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telex Communications system inaugurated between Bombay and London on the 16th June, 1960 will be extended to New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras also;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done;

(c) the benefits of Telex Communication over those of overseas trunks and telegraphs; and

(d) what countries of the world are likely to be covered by this system?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Yes, it is expected that the Telex Communications system will be extended to New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras by the end of 1961-62, by which time Telex Exchanges are likely to be installed at these places.

(c) As compared to overseas telegrams, the International Telex provides instantaneous delivery of the message directly into the addressee's premises by manipulation of the teleprinter machine in the sender's office. If utilised to maximum capacity, Telex may lead to a saving of more than two-thirds of the cost of a similar message sent as an ordinary telegram.

As compared to overseas telephone, it provides a printed record of messages exchanged without possible ambiguities due to unfamiliar foreign accents; it also permits "unattended reception", *i.e.*, the machine of the called subscriber can automatically give its self-identification and record an incoming message, in the absence of the called party.

(d) The Telex service has already been extended to 16 countries besides the U.K.; these are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Hungary, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. Extensions to some more countries are under consideration.

Khadi Clothes for Children of Railway Employees

1608. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued for using exclusively Khadi for making clothes for children of low paid staff who are reading in Railway primary schools;

(b) whether the supply will be free of cost;

(c) whether a similar scheme is proposed for those low paid Railway employees who are posted at places where there are no Railway primary schools and whose children read in non-Railway primary schools; and

(d) the estimated cost of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uniforms are supplied free of cost to the children of Railway Employees drawing pay (including dearness pay) below Rs. 200 per month reading in Railway Primary Schools. Employees drawing pay plus dearness pay at Rs. 200 per month and above and non-railwaymen are to provide uniforms at their own cost to their children studying in Railway Primary Schools.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Approximately Rs. 8 lakhs per annum.

Sugar Mill in Madras

1609. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any new license for setting up a sugar mill in Madras State during the period from January to August, 1960: and

(b) if so, to whom and the estimated capacity of the sugar mill?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Since January, 1960, Government has approved the grant of licences for the establishment of three new sugar factories in Madras State as follows:—

Name of Party	Proposed location of the factory	Daily cane crushing capacity (tons)
(*i*) M/s. Kothari & Sons Oreintal Buildings, P. B. No. 267, Armenian Street, Madras.	Telsil Lalguidi District Trichy.	1250
(*ii*) M/s. Soundararajan & Co. Ltd., 221, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.	Tehsil Pennadam District S. Arcot.	1250
(*iii*) Shri C. Subramaniam (Chief Promoter, Namakkal Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., "Ganapatti Vilas", Palapatti P.O. District Salem.	Tehsil Namakkal District Salem	1250

General Strike by Government Servants

1610. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones and Civil Aviation employees who participated in the general strike of Central Government employees in July, 1960;

(b) the number of new recruits taken to meet the strike situation;

(c) the expenditure incurred on these new recruits; and

(d) the total extra expenditure incurred by the Ministry to meet the strike?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 86,838.

(b) 24,293.

(c) Rs. 5,53,637 (approximately).

(d) Rs. 12,86,000 (approximately) (by the Departments of Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones and Civil Aviation only).

Action taken against Strikers

1611. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, Civil Aviation and other Departments of the Ministry against whom action was taken for participation in the Central Government employees' general strike in July 1960;

(b) the nature of action taken; and

(c) the number of such employees who have been (i) dismissed, (ii) discharged, or (iii) suspended (State-wise)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Final action has so far been taken against 2,017 employees.

(b) (i) Dismissed/discharged/removed on conviction 732

(ii) Dismissed/discharged/removed after departmental action .. 88

(iii) Punishment other than dismissal|discharge|removal imposd on 1,197

(c) The required information (State-wise) is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

House-Building Loans to Railway Employees

1612. **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees on the South-Eastern Railway who applied for the grant of house-building loans under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply from 1955 to 1960 so far;

(b) how many of the applicants have been granted loans;

(c) how many have been refused the loan; and

(d) how many applications are still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 22;

(b) 4;

(c) 17; and

(d) 1.

Inter-State Transport Commission

1613. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints about inter-State Transport arrangements were received by the Inter-State Transport Commission during the year ending 31st March, 1960; and

(b) the steps taken by the Commission to resolve those disputes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 40 complaints/representations.

(b) These were taken up by the Inter-State Transport Commission with the State Government/Transport Authorities concerned by correspondence as well as through discussions by the Chairman of the Commission with the representatives of the State Governments. As a result thereof, 28 complaints/representations have been finally settled and action on the remaining 12 is in progress.

Master Plan for Power Development in Andhra Pradesh

1614. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Master Plan for the power development in Andhra

Pradesh prepared by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been sent to the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Train Timings in Andhra Pradesh

1615. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have made representations for revision of train timings in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the representations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details of representations received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and action taken thereon, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 16].

Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur

1616. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2974 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Special Police Establishment into the charges of corruption against the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur has been completed; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Yes, Sir.

(b) The report submitted by the Special Police Establishment is under departmental examination.

C.H.S. Dispensary at Safdarjang Hospital

1617. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.H.S. beneficiaries have to spend a lot of time in getting X-ray and screening done in the Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Departments in the Hospital open later than the usual time of opening;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the approximate duration for the reports of the Pathological and X-ray examinations reaching the respective dispensary or the physicians?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) All X-Rays are taken strictly according to their turns whether the patient is a C.H.S. beneficiary or a member of the general public. Special examinations like Barium and Intravenous pyelography are done by appointments, which are given according to the priority of applications. As the special examinations are required to be done in large numbers, the patients have to wait for 3 to 4 weeks for special examinations. In all emergent cases, however, immediate attention is given.

(b) Out-patient Departments and the Laboratory commence work at 8 A.M. whereas the X-ray Department functions from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and it is kept open all the 24 hours for emergency purposes.

(c) Previously the working hours in the X-Ray Department were 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. in the summer. As this timing was found unsuitable, the working hours have been changed from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. The X-ray

examination of in-patients is usually conducted in the afternoon and hence the X-ray Department has to work from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. to facilitate examination of in-patients.

(d) The majority of the X-ray reports are sent to the Hospital Enquiry Office within 24 hours and some of the special investigation reports are sent within 48 hours. On the following day, the Directorate General of Health Services collects the reports and despatches them to the dispensaries concerned. Sometimes the reports are also collected from the Enquiry Office by the patients or their relatives.

P. & T. Loss during General Strike

1618. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have estimated the loss to the Posts and Telegraphs Department during strike period (11th July to 17th July 1960); and

(b) if so, what steps are being proposed to recover it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes. The approximate loss has been estimated at Rs. 68 lakhs.

(b) Except that the loss to some extent would be made good by the loss of pay to the employees who went on strike and to some extent by increased revenues both before and after the strike, there is no other means of recovery of that loss.

Water Supply on W. Railway

1619. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on some watering stations on the Western Railway water is saltish; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to safeguard the steam engines which take water from them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are a number of stations on the Western Railway where the water contains an unduly high proportion of dissolved salts.

(b) (i) More frequent blow downs and washing out of boilers where water is not treated.

(ii) Installation of water softening plants for supplying chemically treated water to locomotive boilers.

(iii) Fitting of automatic dosing gear to Locomotive tenders so that water is treated in the tender.

Training Ship "DUFFERIN"

1620. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training is given to young men on the Training Ship "Dufferin";

(b) whether it is also a fact that qualifying examinations are held in different centres; and

(c) if so, the number of candidates taken centre-wise for the last three years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The information regarding the number of candidates admitted for

training from each centre for the last three years is furnished below:—

Name of centre	Number of candidates taken in		
	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4
Bombay .	22	43	21
Calcutta .	2	7	6
Delhi .	19	11	36
Ernakulam .	..	6	6
Lucknow .	1	..	3
Madras .	13	5	5
Nagpur .	3	3	4
Patna .	Nil	Nil	*

*The examination at Patna centre was cancelled due to an insufficient number of candidates appearing at that centre.

Railway Protection Force

1621. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for the confirmation of the personnel of the Railway Protection Force; and

(b) the number of confirmations made since the force was constituted and those remaining still unconfirmed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Personnel of the Railway Protection Force are eligible for confirmation on satisfactory completion of a probationary period of two years.

(b) (1) Number of confirmations made .. 17,239.

(2) Number remaining still unconfirmed 11,607.

Sugar Mills in West Bengal

1622. Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central or State Government have fixed any ceiling price for sale or sugar manufactured by the two sugar mills in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Sugar Mill, Ahmedpur (West Bengal) is selling sugar at about Rs. 52 per maund;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management of the Mill issue two separate receipts for the sale of one maund of sugar, one for Rs. 45 and another for Rs. 7;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) what is the rate at which the National Sugar Mill purchases sugarcane;

(f) the reason as to why there is such a big difference of price between the sugar mills at Ahmedpur (West Bengal) and the mills of Bihar and U.P.; and

(g) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Ahmedpur Sugar Mill or to any of its agencies by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Mills produced only about 300 tons of sugar for the first time in 1959-60 on trial basis and, it is reported, disposed of the same at Rs. 52 per maund in the locality.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The position is being investigated.

The Mills are reported to have purchased sugarcane at the following prices:—

(i) Sugarcane delivered by sugar ane growers at the factory .. Rs. 1.62 per md.

(ii) Sugarcane delivered at rail heads .. ,, 1.50 ,,

(iii) Sugarcane delivered at road centres ,, 1.44 ,,

(f) The position is being investigated.

(g) A loan of Rs. 21 lakhs has been given by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

मध्य प्रदेश में वन कालेज

१६२३. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघढ़ नगर में एक वन कालेज स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कालेज कब खुलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या कोयम्बटूर अथवा देहरादून के वन कालेज के समान मध्य प्रदेश में भी एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र अथवा प्रयोगशाला खोलने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर के स्थान पर कोयम्बटूर केन्द्र के समान एक क्षेत्रीय वन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव है ।

International numerals on Milestones

1624. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 412 on the 7th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether International numerals will be uniformly used on all the mile-stones on roads; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions sent to the various authorities in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In May 1953 all the State Chief Engineers and other authorities concerned were requested to adopt the specification requiring the use of international form of Indian numerals for milestones on all roads (including National Highways) when missing or damaged milestones had to be replaced or new milestones had to be placed on new roads.

Improvement in trains on N. E. Railway

1625. Shri B. D. Misra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvements have been made in the trains running between Gonda Junction of N. E. Railway and Nepalganj Road and between Nanpara and Kataraion Ghat since 1947;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that all the coaches—from 1st Class to 3rd Class—on this Section are in such a condition that it is not at all convenient to travel in them;

(d) whether it is a fact that lights and fans have not been provided in the through trains from Lucknow to Nepalganj;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is also a fact that every 1st class compartment is not provided with windows, fans, lights and cushioned seats and they are not maintained properly; and

(g) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Enquiries reveal that the position as stated is not correct.

(d) No sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Down Yard at Igatpuri Station

1626. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress in the work for provision of a new down

yard at miles 85 and 87 at Igatpuri on the Central Railway;

(b) whether the land necessary for the purpose has been acquired; and

(c) how long will it take to complete the project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Demarcation of the land and joint survey have been completed. Land Plan and Schedules have also been forwarded to the Revenue Authorities for acquisition of the land but it has not yet been handed over to the Railway.

(c) The work will take 2 to 3 years after it is taken in hand.

Civil Pilots

1627. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 302 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any of the 40 pilots who were unemployed as on the 31st December, 1959 since been absorbed either by the Flying Clubs or the Ministry of Defence; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). According to the information received by the Director General of Civil Aviation 13 pilots have secured employment with flying clubs and other operators since 31st December, 1959.

Rolling Stock

1628. { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** / **Shri Nagi Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new locomotives, coaches and wagons which have been allocated to the Southern Railway on the broad gauge and metre gauge during the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan periods so far; and

(b) the number of such rolling stock which will be put on the rails in Southern Railway during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 17].

Ernakulam Olavakott Line

1629. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a metre gauge line between Ernakulam and Olavakott; and

(b) if so, whether such work is included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trivandrum-Ernakulam Passenger Train

1630. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about consistent failures of electrical amenities in the Trivandrum-Ernakulam through passenger train; and

(b) if so, the reason for non-rectification of the defects in spite of repeated complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received about the failure of lights and fans in Passenger trains on the Trivandrum-Ernakulam section. These complaints have been investigated and it has been found that inefficient working of the lights and fans was mainly due to Coach batteries not getting adequate charge during the run as the average speed on this section is low.

Additional battery charging facilities have been provided at Quilon and Kottayam stations to improve the position immediately. It is also programmed to increase the number of equipped coaches on the rakes operating on this section.

———

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): May I make a submission? I shall not take more than a minute.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the adjournment motion.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the drought and flood conditions in Bihar. Here are newspapers from Bihar, which are very kindly to the Government of Bihar, and in everyone of them, you will find reports that in seventeen districts of Bihar, there is drought, and side by side there are also floods. I do not indict Government, because Government could not be made responsible for drought and floods, but none-the-less, the fact remains that Government have to take certain steps to relieve the sufferings of the people and also afford relief to the people so that the people can feel the warmth of the democratic Government. That is why I want that some mention of this adjournment motion should be made and some satisfactory statement should be made by Government on the situation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had tabled this adjournment motion. I sent it back to him, disallowing it. I wrote to him saying that in response to a calling-attention-notice from Shri Anirudh Sinha, the Deputy Minister of Food had already laid a statement on the Table of the House, on the 11th August, 1960. Today is the 26th August. That means hat only fifteen days ago, it was laid on the Table of the House. The statement was about the scarcity conditions in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar. The statement also refers to the steps taken to meet the needs of the people in other parts of that State. The very same thing is being brought up now.

So far as this adjournment motion is concerned, I wrote on it, 'Let him put a question regarding the present situation and the progress made in relation to the steps that have been taken.' If in spite of it he wants to have this adjournment motion raised, I do not know where we stand.

It was only a fortnight ago that the same question was put, and the hon. Minister was asked to make a statement in reply to a calling-attention notice. I expected the hon. Member to put even a short notice question asking what the progress made was in the matter of making arrangements to meet this situation.

Therefore, I would request hon. Members that merely for the purpose of my bringing it up here, they ought not to table an adjournment motion; and when I disallow an adjournment motion and then suggest another method by which information can be elicited, they ought not to get up here and seek to raise it.

I would advise hon. Members bout one other thing. I would not hear them, if they are not in their proper seats. They ought not to go on changing their seats except when I advise them to come to the front seat when we are not able to hear them and so on. It is most embarrassing for me. Hon. Members who have been allotted particular seats come and sit in the front benches. They ought not to come and sit in the front benches hereafter. I would not allow them to do so.

Further, I would request all hon. Members to take note of another thing. When I disallow a particular question or motion and suggest a remedy, they ought to be satisfied with it; and if they are not satisfied, they may bring it up to me the next day. The proceedings of the House ought not to be interrupted in this manner. I shall allow the hon. Member to put a question and elicit some answers from the

hon. Minister regarding the progress that is being made.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I just say a word? I most respectfuliy submit that what you have said is appropriate, and I am not questioning that. The point is that since the 11th August, the entire picture of Bihar has changed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing over the same matter.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I can quote from the newspapers of the 19th, 20th, 21st August etc.

Mr. Speaker: I have no quarrel with hon. Members who are taking very great interest in their local affairs. Let them put questions. There are other methods of eliciting information; adjournment motion is not the only method. I would have allowed the hon. Member to table a question and elicit answers. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat now. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. GSR. 938 dated the 13th August, 1960, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2318/60].

Report of Study Team on Community Development—Industrial Pilot Projects.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Study Team on Community Development-Industrial Pilot Projects. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2319/60].

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Alleged impending closure of iron ore mines at Banspani

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The impending closure of iron ore mines at Banspani, Orissa due to non-allotment of wagons.".

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I may apprise the House that the Ministry of Railways are not aware of the impending closure of iron ore mines at Banspani (Orissa) due to non-allotment of wagons. During the period 1st July 1959 to 30th June 1960, 27,133 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) of iron ore and 2964 wagons of manganese ore were loaded at Banspani station. This comes to an average 2261 wagons of iron ore and 247 wagons of manganese ore per month. In spite of difficulties during the month of July 1960 as a result of the strike by a section of the Central Government Employees, 3088 wagons of iron ore and 517 wagons of manganese ore were loaded at Banspani station.

I may, however, like to inform the House that works in connection with electrification of Rajkharswan—Baraj-

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

amda section were in progress during this period and blocks had to be granted for completing this work. This hampered the free movement of traffic in this area. In spite of these difficulties the Railways have kept up the loading at a fairly satisfactory level.

It is also expected that the Rourkela Steel Plant will switch over its supplies to Barsua mines in stages sometime from January 1961. This area will be relieved of the pressure of movement of iron ore to the Rourkela Steel Plant next year and to that extent be able to despatch more iron ore for export.

I am fully conscious that the movement of iron ore from this area should be stepped up and all possible steps in this connection are already being taken.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 29th August, 1960 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1960-61

(3) Consideration and passing of—

The Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960;

The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

(4) Discussion on the oil policy of the Government of India with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad on a motion to be moved by Shri Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra on 29th August, at 4 p.m.

(5) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister on the 31st August, after disposal of questions;

(6) Discussion on the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation on situation in Assam, on Thursday, September 1, 1960.

As it was your desire, Sir, that two days be set apart for discussion on Assam situation, it is proposed that the House may sit on Saturday, the 3rd September and Private Members' Business on Friday, the 2nd September, be taken up between 2 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on Saturday. I hope the House will agree to it. The debate on Assam situation may be continued for the whole day on Friday and up to 2 p.m. on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker: Is Saturday a holiday or a working day?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: For Parliament it is not a working day.

Mr. Speaker: So, we shall have to sit on Saturday, the 3rd September, 1960 also. That is because of the pressure of work. I hope hon. Members would not have any objection to sit on Saturday.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: DRAFT OUTLINE OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 22nd August, 1960 namely:—

> "That the Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, be taken into consideration.".

along with the amendments made thereto.

Shri Nanda may continue his speech.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The House has discussed this motion for 20 hours, and 50 Members of the House have spoken on it. Naturally, every aspect of the proposals put forward in the Draft has been discussed fully and frankly.

At this stage, we were not to consider details of programmes or regions. They will emerge in the course of time over the next few months. We were to consider the approach of our Plan, the specific aims of the Third Five Year Plan, its structure, its pattern of priority, the dimensions of the Plan, schemes of resources and certain policy and organisational measures which have been indicated in the *Draft Outline*. In the light of the discussion that has taken place in the House, we in the Planning Commission and Government will proceed to consider further stages of the Third Five Year Plan formulation.

Judging by the speeches made in the House and the representative capacity of those who spoke, it is obvious that there is, practical, unanimity in the House in support of the *Draft Outline* proposals generally. There is, of course, room for differences regarding the details. An hon. Member there shakes his head. I spoke of practical unanimity because I know that there are a very few members....

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Only two of them.

Shri Nanda: It may be two or three. I know that these few Members were not prepared to associate themselves with the Plan. If three or half a dozen Members oppose, it may be considered a negligible size of Opposition. But I do not take that view. To us, the support of every Member of the House and every person outside in the country matters and, therefore, I would have very much wished that even these two or three Members had not taken up this kind of stand.

What is it that they are seeking to do? They are seeking to establish that the Plan has not been supported and accepted unanimously by Parliament. That is all that they want to gain by this gesture. Why? Having heard all that they have had to say, I still feel that the only explanation is that there are some people who cannot bear the harmony prevailing around them. They cannot bear the harmony. They must have something to spoil it. The reason given for seeking to record their dissent is that since the Plan must, according to them, fail, they should dissociate themselves from it. Then they will be able to say later when the Plan, according to them, fails, 'We told you so'.

My answer to my hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, and his colleagues is two-fold. Firstly, this Plan is not going to fail. I repeat the Plan is not going to fail. It cannot fail because of our confidence in the capacity of our people. What we have seen during the last few years, the performance in this country, inspires confidence.

Then when I say that I have confidence that the Plan will succeed, I do not necessarily mean that every target is going to be realised 100 per cent. It may be 100 per cent, 90 per

[Shri Nanda]

cent. and 80 per cent. But the point is that in this country the people are going to march forward on the lines of this Plan, in terms of this Plan, the direction that is given, to which those few hon. Members are opposed. I may also say that the people of this country are going to make the utmost effort. And that is what matters. That is real success, which is worthwhile.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): The army marches forward on empty stomachs!

Shri Nanda: My hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, has given a glimpse of what he thinks should be our Plan. That is, we should have some light varieties of industry and we should confine ourselves to production of consumer goods because such things have a large margin of profit. That is the point. Such a plan can yield no progress at all.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Quick returns.

Shri Nanda: It is no progress in terms of employment, in terms of surpluses, in terms of raising the standard of living of the people or in any worthwhile terms. It cannot do it. I thought my hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, at least had sufficient understanding of economic processes not to ignore that fact. And his plan cannot fail at all; it cannot fail because it is no plan at all. If you are not prepared to get up and move, there is no risk of your falling or failing.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They are in the safest zone.

Shri Nanda: To accept defeat at the start I am not going to do that. Shri M. R. Masani has warned us all. Well, I am going to give him a warning. If certain people choose to stand aside at this juncture, he and his friends will have a heavy burden on their shoulders.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): You will have it on your conscience.

Shri Nanda: At a time when this country is engaged in a war on poverty, in gaining economic independence, at such a time there are some people who take this stand that they will keep aloof, they will look on and possibly make some discouraging gestures. That seems to be their role. I hope that before very long, before it is too late for them, they may try to see things in the correct perspective.

I would not deal with the details. A good part of my task has already been, in a way, done by the hon. Finance Minister who took up the question of raising the resources, the financial aspects and other matters. I will, therefore, take up some general issues which have arisen and deal with some broad aspects—the main features of the Plan.

One question which has recurred frequently in the course of the discussion was about the record of progress and performance, that is, the extent of our achievement. My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, opened his speech with a very objective appreciation of this aspect. There are other fields in which we have made striking progress. The hon. Finance Minister has, through the figures that he cited, presented a very impressive record. But there were a few Members in this House—Acharya Kripalani, for whom I have very great respect, being one of them—who did not agree with this. Acharya Kripalani saw no good at all anywhere in the country *vis-a-vis* the Plan. There were one or two others also of the same view. I might submit that this criticism is highly exaggerated and out of all proportion to the reality. It is very disproportionate to the reality. When I say that I am not making a claim that there are no defects and no deficiencies and no shortcomings. No, Sir. If I were to do that—because they exist—if I were to ignore them, it would be folly. We want to remove those defects; we want to improve. Therefore, we recognise and welcome criticism of that kind so long as it is contructive and realistic.

Shri C. D. Pande: *Bona fide.*

Shri Nanda: These deficiencies arose partly out of circumstances over which we had no control. Partly they can be attributable to our own shortcomings. One thing was mentioned frequently about the agricultural sector that is, the fluctuations in production. They asked, 'What have we done?'. We cannot absolutely control or eliminate these fluctuations. Weather conditions control that very much. But, we have to see whether over a period the trend is a rising trend or not. And, it is a rising trend. I can say that to day, in the present conditions, the vagaries of the weather affect very much the whole trend of production, and, therefore also our national income figures. One season agricultural out put is 6 million tons down; it would affect the national income also. The remedy for that is this. Of course, we may not be able to completely control weather for a long time; but by the imports we make and by other improvements and practices of agriculture we can make a sure basis for increase in agricultural production so that it rises so high that the weather changes make only marginal differences. The other thing is that the national income through industry rises to such an extent that the agricultural income which is figuring very much now makes a small proportion of the total national income. In spite of the fact that there have been shortfalls somewhere, we see that the overall increase in agriculture has been at the rate of 3·5 per cent per annum. That is not all to our liking; we wanted more; but there it is. But, it is not a negligible increase.

When I mention this national income I am reminded of certain figures which the hon. Member, Shri Masani gave about our national income. I wonder where he got them from.

Shri M. R. Masani: I mentioned where I got them from.

Shri Nanda: The authentic figures of compound increase in national income are 1950-51 to 1958-59, 3·5 per cent per annum; 1956-57 to 1957-58, 3.7 per cent and 1956-57 to 1960-61, estimated at 3.75 per cent, so that the figures he mentioned have no relations at all to actual facts.

Many hon. Members mentioned about failures and shortcomings in industry, coal and steel. I need not repeat all that has been said to explain or justify and failure at any point. It has to be understood that when we started initially in the Second Five Year Plan we had some initial difficulties. But the point I am making is that all those targets might be achieved a little later. And that is not a great tragedy. We would like to have them achieved absolutely promptly within the time that we had visualised; but this may not happen in actual practice. I would like to inform the hon. Members that here also whereas there might be a shortfall here and there, the total production in industry has been rather impressive. It will be nearly doubled in 10 years ending 1960-61. I would like to give figures here because it is an important aspect of the working of our Plans. In the First Plan it was 39 per cent increase; in the Second, it was 59 per cent and we are proposing for the Third Plan 64 per cent increase over the Second Plan. This performance is fairly good.

One point I would like to emphasise. We may increase production under this head or under that head. That is important. But much more important is the fact that we have developed our capacity for growth. There was exceedingly important. There was stagnation lasting long years. Then you start moving; make an effort to move. We have started moving. This capacity is symbolised by our steel plants, by our machine-building plants. Alongside that we are developing the technical know-how; we are increasing our trained personnel.

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These are the things which will make for rapid industrial progress in course of time. These things are being done. Our aim is that in the course of the the next 10 or 15 years, we should become practically independent so far as import of capital goods is concerned. The progress that has been made in various directions, in machine making, power etc. is extremely impressive.

Some hon. Member mentioned the importance of creating designing facilities in the country. We are giving a great deal of attention to it; and I hope that is going to become the basis of a truly indigenous growth of industrialisation in the country.

I would like to point out that, whatever the shortfalls might be on which so much stress has been laid, what I have said here would bring out very clearly that in spite of all that the progress has been phenomenal. Why I am repeating it is because I am convinced—I hope all of us are—that it would not have been possible had it not been for the methods of planning our economic development. That is my point. The rate of step-up in investment would not have been possible otherwise. The level of investment increased from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 850 crores in the First Plan, to Rs. 1,450 crores; in the Second Plan and is expected to increase further to Rs. 2,500 crores in the Third Plan. This is the annual level of total investment. The public investment also shows a similarly high increase. In the First Plan, it rose from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 450 crores; and in the Second Plan it rose to Rs. 800 crores; and in the Third Plan to Rs. 1,500 crores, This would not have been possible at all if we had not framed our Plans. This progress was unimaginable on the basis of voluntary savings only which has been recommended to us by the hon. Member, Shri Masani. This could never have been done. That is the justification of planning.

Shri Masani has his own rival doctrines about planning, and that is let industry be mere profit-making. That is one rival doctrine. Another was offered by the hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani; that is it should be a civilisation based on agriculture and village industries primarily. Both are against the intervention of Government in economic matters and both have an intense dislike for the public sector.

Acharya Kripalani: I should like to offer an explanation. I said distinctly that I have only one criterion of judgement and that is, the condition of the bulk of our people, those who are without land and are unemployed and those who have uneconomic holdings. These form the majority and your report itself says that they have less work and less wages.

Shri Nanda: I shall deal with that a little later.

Achaya Kripalani: If that is not your criterion it is all right.

Shri Nanda: That is our aim and we can realise it thorough our plans any day much better than through any other type of planning.

Acharya Kripalani: You cannot realise it.

Shri Nanda: My hon. friend Mr. Masani made a very strong protest. He resented something which the Prime Minister, according to him, had said and which he characterised as a caricature of the views of that group. Sir, I have heard from his own mouth and from other hon. Members, what actually they stand for—what is their concept of planning, and I find, Sir, that realities are not more attractive than what was supposed to be a caricature—it is less beautiful than that caricature. I shall explain it.

He says: we are for planning, but no coordination arrangement should be made. That means no Planning Commission.

Shri M. R. Masani: Who said that? The Cabinet should do it.

Shri Nanda: It should then be a very limited planning which actually will not really be able to cope with the responsibilities which arise out of planning. Then he says: we do not believe in *laissez-faire*, we believe in planning. What does it come to? Government should create the environment in which the private sector should be able to function effectively. Government should create the basic facilities, give loans and put less taxes so that they can have a paradise.

An Hon. Member: Their own paradise.

Shri Nanda: Then there should be no heavy industries. Sometimes where the private sector cannot do a thing, possibly Government should help. But how can Government deprived of the resources be able to help to have that heavy industry. The whole idea of the light industry being able to do in a better way is wrong. How does it help to develop a country? You have light industry in order to produce consumer goods. You may get the goods also from somewhere. You may go a little further and have industries which produce consumer goods. But how much surplus is generated through the light industries? And unless we go a stage further and produce machines, cease to be and dependent for everything on external sources, we cannot at all meet the needs of the people, regarding employment, standards of living etc. It is not possible to do that on the basis of light industry only.

My hon. friend Mr. Masani had another objection to planning, of the kind that we have launched, but I may pursue a little further the question of heavy industry. He asked: why have so much steel and machine-building capacity, since they do not give so much employment? Can we eat steel? Where will it go when we produce it? The answer is: machines would eat steel, the machines which are going to produce the goods. How else are we going to expand our large number of industries? Steel does not go anywhere else. It becomes the basis of much more rapid development of consumer goods industries. Where is the steel to go? The steel having been produced on the basis of certain calculations of requirements would be required for fabrication. It may be that there is a very higher investment content in the lower employment ratio in steel itself. But the next stage is fabrication and all that and then the employment content grows. Otherwise it can never grow. That is so obvious, so clear.

They had particularly objected to the steel plant which we are going to have, the fourth steel plant at Bokaro. A long argument was made about that. The figures which he quoted are very similar to me; we had already heard it from other sources. It was only presenting the same picture to us. Now we say that the steel which we want should be 9·7 million tons. The figures are not spun out; the estimate is based on certain calculations of requirements. The position is that we would still be short in several directions. I do not wish to go into details, but an important fact cannot be ignored that it takes time to develop the full installed capacity into full operation to yield all that a plant is capable of.

Now another objection of the hon. Members was to the public sector. I am taking this up because this is an issue which has to be faced, the issue of industrialisation, the issue of the public sector. Without industrialisation, as I said of the kind of heavy industry, machine building, etc., it is not possible to give employment. What is their objection to public sector? They say there is loss of freedom, bureaucracy grows, there is waste and extravagance, and democratic tradition is somehow interfered with.

I have seen the private sector at very close quarters; I have

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been for years in a position to watch it, and I know what happens there. There are good people there, of course, but I know how much of the things which the hon. Member does not like take place there—waste, nepotism, speculation, black-marketing and other anti-social activities. All sorts of difficulties are created. There is a slight scarcity and they are prepared to exploit it.

There may be defects in the public sector. I am sure of one thing that the private sector may or may not improve, but the public sector is going to improve. It has improved very much in certain cases. Remarkable progress has been made in certain cases. If it can be made in one plant, two plants or three plants, why can't it be made in every plant, and more and more of this will be done in the future. I have seen the share-holders' meeting in the private sector. Nobody is there. They are all interested in the declaration of dividend rate, that is all. They are absolutely sleeping, silent partners. But here the shareholders of the public sector are very much alive and vigilant. The whole nation is looking on and this House is watching through its committees. Every little thing is broadcast; nothing can escape the gaze of this House. There lies the assurance that the public sector is going to do better and better. As I said our experience is also there and in various ways we are employing it. The personnel had to be built up. The First Five Year Plan did not contain enough provision for training the personnel. But we have taken good care that in the Second Plan there is adequate arrangement for trained personnel; for the Third Plan also we have done that. But we have provided in the third Plan adequately for the fourth Plan—for the beginnings of the fourth Plan. It is like that. These things are learnt and we are making good use of our experience. Then there was the question of freedom. I do not know how it comes in,—these questions of crushing freedom, the monopolies, and bureaucracy and concentration of economic power and also Soviet planning. These are some of the words and expressions used. But why do they bring in Soviet planning in this case? I do not know whether the other countries which have developed on those lines have done differently so far as the aims, etc. are concerned. So far as the public sector is concerned, it is really a very, very false notion that we here in this country are doing very much more for the public sector and that we have gone to excessive lengths. It is not true at all. Actually, the public sector in countries which are not called socialistic countries may be doing much more than we do—their participation may be much more—it may be 20 to 35 per cent cent. The point is, this bogey is raised—that because you will have controls and the State is going to administer and all that, freedom will be lost. What is the comparison with the Soviet Russia? Here is a democracy. Here are Members of Parliament. Here are the people. No economic power can be misused; the people will not tolerate it and they will not allow it. It only strengthens democracy when people come a little nearer than they were before and are a little free from controls of that kind. They can also be sure of livelihood. Then it will certainly be a better democracy.

Another point is that the private sector itself has grown. Who says that the private sector suffers? The private sector has grown from Plan to Plan. I do not want to take the time of the House with figures. It has grown, but why? If the Plan did not come in, if there had been no planning the private sector would have just got stuck up. It would never have grown, because the resources are mobilised by the public sector and that has enabled large-scale development in the country which creates opportunities for the private sector also to do all these things.

Acharya Kripalani: Why do you allow it to grow when you described just now its evils?

Shri Nanda: My answer is very simple. I do not say that the development in the private sector is wrong. Even then, there is an answer. Our main objective today is to increase production. We want to utilise every element and utilise every agency in the country which can help us to mobilise the resources and increase production.

Acharya Kripalani: Including the evil agencies of private enterprise?

Shri Nanda: How can one say how much evil there is in me or you?

Acharya Kripalani: You yourself said that.

Shri Nanda: It is a mixed economy. We allow both sectors to function. They say, "Do not allow the public sector to function but only the private sector." We say both the private sector and the public sector should develop.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is plain distortion.

Shri Nanda: There was talk of a draining of resources into the public Sector. I have a good answer. The resources are growing because of the Public Sector. It is in the larger national interest that we allow and help the Private Sector to grow. We would like to do that as long as they are functioning within the framework of national policies.

Shri M. R. Masani: We want equal competition; you want monopoly. That is the difference.

Shri Nanda: Whose monopoly?

Shri M. R. Masani: State monopoly.

Shri Nanda: It is the people's monopoly. It is of the people themselves. (*Interruption*). I think the hon. Member Shri Ranga has left. He told me, "You had signed the Sarvodaya plan." I remember my responsibilities, and I am reminded of Gandhiji. I had the privilege of functioning fairly close to him for several years. What he would have done now, nobody can say. I am sure he would have his own views: at any rate, he would have tried to tap the moral and spiritual energies of the people in his own way. He would have exercised persuasion rather than legislation; but legislation is also necessary. I know, as far as I know, his mind, he would have asked for greater austerity in the country and all that. But the question is whether he would have approved of these plans. Knowing him, I say that if he had seen that it was through these plans that the people would be lifted, and given employment, certainly he would have approved of that. At any rate, I am quite sure that he would have totally disapproved what Shri Masani and his friends say, because, Gandhiji was totally against exploitation of all kinds; he was for eliminating exploitation and not perpetuating. it. That was his idea.

I was asked by the hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani, about employment, etc. I have been a staunch advocate of cottage and village industries. I am still. I believe in the strengthening of the village industries and spreading them and industrialising the rural areas, making numerous foci of development there and many nucleii of growth in the semiurban areas. Do not let the people be drawn into the cities. I am for developing the rural areas, but that cannot be done unless there is some industrialisation there. Therefore, there should be village industries. I do not believe in that kind of civilisation which those hon. Members have in mind. But there is nothing wrong with rural life and civilisation. I think there is going to be a full and healthy life there, without those numerous gadgets of the present civilisation. But in what conditinos? It is only when the population is small and when there are fertile areas around, that you can do that. With an increasing population of the present size, that kind of thing will not do.

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I was told that we are only viewing these village industries as a temporary affairs. It may be that the particular form in which certain village industries function now is not enduring. But many things are going to happen there: beter and improved farms and help for them; and all the processing of village industries should be done there. All these things are very important.

Hon. Members say, "We are talking of subsidies; but enough is not being done for that." I would like to make this clear. I said that I would like the development of village industries. Now, how do we subsidies the village industries? It is by surpluses created in the other more modern types of activities. They create surpluses which we channel into these village industries. If there are no surpluses created, how do we subsidies. There has therefore to be a balance between large scale and small-scale village industries.

Supposing there was no big industry at all and it is only khadi and village industries. What would be happening in this country where landholdings are diminishing in size and where the peasants have got very little? The only way for the peasant is to get away from agriculture, into some kind of industry. What will be happening to him. These people will produce cloth at a very high cost and they will share the produce of the agriculturists and eke out a miserable living for themselves and make life difficult for the farmers. This is going to be the picture if it were all that. Therefore, let us view the question in a proper perspective and light.

I am asked, "What about employment"? How else can it be done? Not by those means which I pointed out, as had been suggested by some. Those means will not take us anywhere at all. How are you going to give employment to an increasing number of people, with the labour force coming in all the time? Land is not going to suffice for that purpose. Other occupations have to be created which will provide employment. We want employment not for the sake of employment. It is a means of livlihood. We want earnings of certain size and it will be a continually dimishing size of earnings if we follow wrong methods. That is why the ideal of Sarvodaya comes in. Well, I belong to that camp—Sarvodaya. I say this is the thing.

Acharya Kripalani: So, this is a Sarvodaya Plan?

Shri Nanda: I do not say that is a Sarvodaya Plan but I do say that it aims at reaching those objectives of employment better than any other thing. Gandhiji was quoted in this matter about public sector, saying that he would not like all this to be done, I just recollect one very significant event. Once I was recasting the constitution of the textile labour association. I had in my mind a question Are we only working for a little more wages for the workers or have we got any social ideals before us? I put a clause round about aiming at elimination, exploitation, etc. He looked at me and said, "You mean nationalisation?" I said, "Yes". Then, he with his own hand wrote, "and in due course, nationalisation of the textile industry". It is on record, there; it is part of the constitution. We have not gone that far at all and we do not intend to. But Gandhiji's idea was that even the textile industry could be nationalised. So, at any rate, let him not be cited when we talk about this public sector.

Acharya Kripalani: Let me remind you that he also told the workers in Ahmedabad that "all these mills belong to you". What you do is not nationalisation. It is governmentalisation, unless you make Government identical with the nation, which is not political science. (*Interruption*).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The owners are trustees. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: People do not fully realise what is actually meant by that word. It is so much distorted and it is not properly understood. The hon. Member tells me what Gandhiji had said. Let me tell him, I have so often talked to Gandhiji about these things. Once there was a dispute in a particular hill, where a very big man was the mill-owner. Gandhiji said, "It is the workers who should decide how much the millowners can get". That is a kind of thing which goes much farther.

Acharya Kripalani: In your so-called public sector, do the labourers decide the policies on share the profits?

Shri Nanda: I may make it clear that when I am talking of the public sector, I do not mean simply that a few officials should run it in the name of the nation. It has to progress in a democratic way. There has to be participation of the workers. This is already happening and in the Plans we have initiated that. More and more, the consumer, the worker will come into the picture. Just as now we are trying to democratise our political structure, this also will be done in the field of industry. But it is a question of time. While we are fighting on the front of production, where we are taunted with a little short-fall here and there, certainly we do not want to dissipate our energies in things which we do not like very much. But it is a limited advance that we can make in those directions.

Coming to this question of co-operative farming—I wonder how Shri Masani has left. Regarding co-operative farming, we have been saying all the time it is voluntary. They say, "You say it is voluntary, but it is compulsory". How can we understand it? When we say it is voluntary and we are giving an assurance and we are doing everything possible in order to ensure that it is voluntary, still they say that we mean collectivisation.

Shri Tyagi: Why should it not be compulsory also? Is the hon. Minister going to do anything to stop these unecenomic holdings? That can be done only by compulsion.

Shri Nanda: That is a matter to be discussed on its merits, as to what will be done. But this is the position. That is one side of it.

Now, we are asked, just as we are asked by the hon. Member himself, "What have you done about social disparities and economic disparities"? Our aim is reduction of inequalities. How far we have succeeded is the question. The hon. Member there says the word 'socialism' does not occur in the draft. Since he put the question, I thought it was possibly not there, because there are varieties of socialism. We utter the word 'socialism' meaning different things—he and I. Of course, there may be a good deal in common too.

There was great deal of feeling expressed in the House that disparities are increasing and we have not been able to do anything effectively in that regard. Some people say, "No; it is not increasing". There is some evidence in that side also and some figures are given. It is not easy to dispose of this thing in this manner. This has to be very properly examined on the ground of facts—the processes and channels through which the new incomes move, where they reach—and then we have to interpret the factors and the forces, which work behind them. For that purpose, the Prime Minister informed the House that we would like to have an expert enquiry. We are now moving in that direction. Something on these lines would be the terms of reference of that committee

> "To report on trends in the distribution of income and wealth and in changes in the levels of living during the first and second Five Year Plans."

Something of this kind will be done. It will be an expert enquiry, because

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at this stage, the purpose is to collect data on facts, on which we can make a judgment. Coming back to disparities, what were the remedies offered? They are drastic remedies. Fix a maximum ration between the minimum and the maximum incomes. It is a very attractive thing and personally, if it were possible, I would jump at it myself. But how does it come about? It comes about not directly. You cannot say, here that by law, the maximum will be this. It has to be brought about by a number of actions on a hundred points through several channels. It is the resultant product of a number of things—steps taken, policies, etc. Therefore, we have to move in that direction. For example, taxation policy is one. Licensing and various other things are being done.

Some say, this is not good enough. But what is? I believe there are two directions in which we have to move and we are already moving in those directions to an extent. One is, if you want the private sector to exist and contribute to national prosperity, you have to give it adequate incentive. You cannot ask it to function and yet starve it. That is not possible. I believe that the incomes which are honest incomes received from genuine economic activities are relatively a smaller proportion of the total income which is derived in trade and industry. There are other incomes—speculations, underhand dealings, black-market, etc. They are the other incomes. If we go at them effectively, strongly and vigorously, I think we will be able to get a big job done without hurting production. That is one direction in which we are trying, but we shall have to move in a big way.

Acharya Kripalani: That direction is not in the plan.

Shri Tyagi: That is taken for granted.

Shri Nanda: I will have to give a report of all the steps that will have to be taken and I have already taken a long time. The other direction in which we must move is to raise the floor. That is more important. But bringing down the incomes or taxing a ceiling on incomes is a different kind of process. But throughout the country, every person should have satisfaction of his basic needs. The Prime Minister has very often reminded us of the basic things food, clothing, shelter, education and health. We should be able to ensure it. Even if we cannot give employment to a person, at least we should ensure him these basic needs, because it is no fault of his.

13 hrs.

Now, various recommendations are made in the Plan. Each village must have drinking water-supply, link roads school building, spread of education, various facilities of health, etc. A national minimum has to be secured and everyone's needs on that minimum have to be fulfilled. Our policy has to be worked out on those lines. Some steps are being taken in this Plan and Second Plan and more will have to be taken in that direction in the Third Plan.

In the matter of disparities there is one aspect which is exercising the minds of hon. Members very much, and I believe it is very natural, and that is the question of regionwise imbalance. It is very important for the sake of national unity cohesion and emotional integration that there should be no sense of frustration anywhere in the country; that is, everybody, every region, having its due. For that purpose, we have to see what can be done about it. Here there are two interests to be reconciled with. One is that there is the national interest. After all, when you give more somewhere it has to come from somewhere else. Therefore, the nation has to produce more, has to create a surplus. So, you cannot choose or produce only on the basis of backwardness; you have to choose

on the basis of the commercial or economic return also. So, both these interests have to be reconciled and the regional imbalance has to be rectified to a large extent, progressively. But what is more important in this case is that every region is not equal as human beings are not equal. They have different potentialities. Those potentialities should be studied thoroughly. We are having enquiries etc., which will enable us to make them reach their full level of development. For that purpose, some enquiries have already been initiated. For example, we have taken the question of the hilly regions. I may inform the hon. Members that this question of regional disparities was discussed several times here.

Now a question is asked: have you got proper criteria for judging whether disparities are increasing or going down? We have developed and we are developing, and on the basis of the limited study that has been made it has become evident that these disparities are lessening. We have studied this about irrigation, power, agricultural production and so on. Other criteria are being developed.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Industries also.

Shri Nanda: Well, village industries, for example. All that has been done will certainly rectify the imbalance because they go to places which are backward areas.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): What about major industries?

Shri Nanda: They stand in a class by themselves. There is no urban or rural question. They go to a new area where there are village. They possibly destroy some villages and then they stand there and develop the rural areas. Therefore, it is very wrong to think that we have large industries only in urban areas. I think many of the big projects are not located in big cities.

The amount of money that is being given to the States from the Centre to assist them in order to make bigger plans is, I think, about 70 per cent of the total provision of the Plan. Through that mechanism it is possible to help the States which are backward and also to enable the backward areas in the State to improve their position. Because, as some hon. Members have pointed out, a State may be all right but there may be portions of it which are being neglected. So, it is possible to do something about that matter.

Then there is the question of rural versus urban interests. This really is not a kind of conflict which should be brought up here in this manner. In Delhi there are so many slums. I do not know whether the people living in the slums here are different from the people living in the villages. So, it is not a question of contrast between people here and people there. The people may be living anywhere, but they have to be looked after, instead of creating a kind of conflict between the rural and urban areas. But it is very natural that we must think of promoting and developing the well-being of the rural areas. I think the allocations that have been made, in spite of what the hon. Members have said, for agriculture, community development, irrigation, fertilizers and so on make a very handsome total. But where are the effects? As I told you, they are not very visible. It will take time to make them visible. What is it that we get? It is just 1·6 per cent increase in annual consumption. It is not very big. We have to increase it. In the rural areas, through education, health, drinking water and so on the conditions are being improved, levelled up.

Then there is the question of employment. I have already said something about it. A question is asked: what are we doing about the problem of providing more employment in the Third Plan? Out of the 15 million new entrants to the labour force, one million people will not be provided

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with employment but 14 million will be, which is much bigger than what we aimed at in the Second Plan. And in the Second Plan it was bigger than in the First Plan. Therefore, we are able to do it because of the Plan. Even now our intention is that in the Third Plan even that one million should be provided with employment. An idea has been put forward that there are various means, labour-intensive activities in the rural areas, the resources which are not being utilized, not enough being done to tap water, soil conservation and so on. There are a number of things which will improve the productivity and we will be able to get something out of it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Do you mean to say that the backlog of unemployment will remain?

Shri Nanda: That will not remain because, as I said, we are enlarging the employment opportunities. We are coming to the point where we will be nearly even because of the fruition of our plans. The Fourth Plan will enable us, I think, to cover some of the backlog also. Then, we would be in a better position.

Shri Gopalan has referred to the land reforms This is one way of trying to create better and more equitable conditions in the rural areas. We have succeeded to an extent in that objective. It is wrong to say that the States have ont done anything in the matter. Those people do not see what the States have done. Now every big State has got laws to regulate rents and to stop, or prohibit the evictions. Maybe, still, in spite of the laws, something may be occurring, but it will take some more time for the administrative set up to be properly geared and strengthened to deal with this. Then there is the security of tenure and reduction of rents. I think the rent level has been reduced to 1|4 or 1/5 of the gross produce level in some States. May be these laws are not full effective. But, as I said, we are improving the conditions. We are creating land records which will enable a better administration of our land legislation

The question of the resources and the size of the Plan have been dealt with by the Finance Minister. So, I need not say very much about them except pointing out one or two things. A proposition is made by economists and others that what is technically feasible or practicable should be made financially feasible also. If we proceed on that basis, then it is a question of organisation, of devices, of methods. If there is need for something, we have got the raw material, we can train the personnel. Why do we not do it? It can be done. It is there. Therefore, planning has to be looked at from this angle. There may be limitations, organisational and others, but they should not be allowed to come in the way.

What are we aiming at during this Plan? Five per cent increase in rational income. Hon. Members will just look at the figure of five per cent. Two per cent of this goes to match the increase in population; 3 per cent remains. Then, one per cent goes for investment; two per cent remains. Then, one per cent goes to the new employer, because we should remember one fact.

Millions of the newly employed are ont at the same level as the other people from whom they are drawn. They come to the projects and to places where the wages are higher. That means that they are at a higher stage. So, the whales are there. What is left for the whole population, if we secure 5 per cent. annual growth in national income? It must be just about 3 per cent. Is that a very big aim? Have people who talk against the size of the Plan considered this aspect? They want to improve and progress. We want progress of more than 1 per cent, in the standards of living. Then ask:

Why has this not been done? Why have roads not been built? Why shipping is not undertaken? How are these things going to be done if the national income does not increase at a faster rate? There is no static pool of resources. That should be understood. This is a concept which should be very clear. If we increase production at one stage, we are able to draw at the next stage. Next year out of the larger volume of production you draw resources. Here what is done is that they think in terms of the First Plan and the Second Plan. It cannot be thought of in those terms. It has to be thought of in terms of the targets of the Third Plan and not in terms of the conditions of the Second Plan. If we succeed in making those terms real and if production materialises, there should be no difficulty about resources. It may be that we have not got it but that is the method of drawing out resources and we have to improve those methods.

Then there is one basic question. What does it mean in terms of savings of the community? Domestic savings are to be raised from around 8 per cent at present to about 11 per cent. Now it is considered an impossible task. If it were that we were taking away 3 per cent, out of the present incomes, it would have been a different proposition. But what are we doing? We are adding and out of the additional income—that is an assumption—we are taking away one-fourth. We are taking away one-fourth of the new income to be siphoned off for the purpose of fresh development. What is wrong with it? How should it necessarily create greater burden? See what the other countries are doing. I am seeing it and hon. Members must have seen the figures. We are thinking of 11 per cent. at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is now 15, 18, 20 and 25 per cent, in several countries in the neighbourhood.

Shri Ranga: 35 and 38 per cent. also.

Shri Nanda: I did not mention 35 per cent. I am only mentioning 15 and 20 per cent. That should be possible. So really what we are drawing out for the purposes of our resources is the consequential gains. Therefore this whole idea of the size and of the resources is displayed in a very wrong perspective.

Then, external resources are mentioned. There, of course, we are not able to say anything with that definiteness, but we have to plan on a certain basis with certain aims. We assume that. We may assume that because we have also some ground for hoping that conditions will be favourable for that purpose. But we will try our best to secure the necessary external resources. That is all.

In connection with the size of the plan and resources the question of prices has been raised very often in the House. This is a very important question. I agree personally, all of us agree that it will be very burdensome for the people to allow prices to rise further. Already they have risen high enough. It is said that sizable investments in development schemes must necessarily lead to a rise in prices. It has to be considered in a certain context. It depends upon what happened in the past. Hon. Members made that point. That is a legitimate point. But where do we stand now? In the Third Plan we have got targets for consumer goods based on certain measurements of elasticity of demand in relation to income and prices. If we can produce that there should not be basically any difficulty about holding the price line. But it is also true that whereas investment comes earlier production comes a little later. That is only a gap of one stage. If we can meet it by the necessary regu-

[Shri Nanda]

lation, buffer stock etc., there should not be that problem provided deficit financing etc. have been under control.

Again, deficit financing is not a figure which has been assumed as the residual balance of our requirements. It has been calculated on the basis of a certain rate of growth of national income, production and the needs of money supply for the community. Therefore they have to be kept at that level. Deficit financing cannot be measured in that rigid way. Year to year we have to judge the conditions. But we start on the assumption that deficit financing will be a safe limit. Therefore a safe limit of deficit financing, adequate production of consmer goods and all these should enable us to maintain the stability of prices. It is not necessary for us to worry too much about every commodity because we cannot regulate everything.

Then, we say that at least we shall see to it that the prices of essential goods are not allowed to rise—essential goods of the nature of mass consumption, food, clothing and things like that. I am in my mind making another distinction of goods of the intermediate category which are not luxury goods or wage goods. Therefore there also care has to be taken that we give enough means and allocations and have adequate production of them also. So, it is in that way that we approach the question.

It must be understood that during the Second Five Year Plan the rise in prices occurred for certain reasons. One was that deficit financing which was incurred during the First Plan was incurred towards the end of the First Plan. Its consequences also over flowed in to the Second Plan. There were certain agricultural difficulties also. Production of foodgrains also declined in 1957-58 Although one cannot absolutely ensure that there will be no rise whatever, I think there is a good prospect of our being able to hold the price line. We will have to do something about it, as I said.

Therefore the question revolves around two things. One of them is selective controls. Selective controls do not necessarily mean rationing. It can be various kinds of controls—fiscal and monetary. This thing now connects with the other thing, that is, resources. If you want to take away through taxes etc. the purchasing power that you are injecting in the economy, you make your problem of prices less difficult. Hon. Member, Shri Masani, does not like that. He wants prices to be stabilised and yet does not want us to move up the purchasing power by taxes. Therefore our policy acts in two ways. It gives us resources and it enables us to hold down the prices.

Shri M. R. Masani: Do not inflate first and then deflate.

Shri Nanda: These are the techniques. We are in a very good position now with a very good buffer stock of wheat and also of rice. It is bigger than what we had before. We should now be able to look at this matter with more confidence. In any case the situation has to be reviewed from week to week and necessary steps have to be taken. The whole point is that Government had been considering this matter recently. A decision is there that we have to do everything possible to stabilise prices. As hon. Members know the National Development Council is also meeting and they will look into it as to what the effective ways of doing it are.

Then there is this question of implementation on which the hon. Prime Minister laid so great a stress. It is very important and very much more so now. I am quite clear in my mind. We say that our administration has improved and all that. Yet, the bigger size of the effort that is now called for and the targets and increases that have to take place in all directions will call for a much better apparatus. Therefore it is very important that

we try to improve our administration and our procedures. Implementation of the Plan does not concern only administration. Our various polices, the share of the public in it, public participation at numerous stages and the role of non-official leadership also come in. The role of non-official leadership is as important as that of official leadership in the matter of seeting to it that the wheels of the economy move faster and smoothly. And then, we come to co-operatives. I believe we cannot control every retail shop, or every individual. Absolutely, it is not possible. In any difficult situation it will not be possible and the control becomes difficult. Therefore, those who want that the prices should not go up must understand this. Even if we control at the wholesale stage, what do we do at the retail stage? We have fair price shops. But, it does not meet all the problems. Therefore, one big thing to be done in the country is to develop co-operatives, consumers' co-operatives. That is an answer to many things. And this is a thing which Government has not to do, the people will have to do it. And having done that, they will get an answer to the question of prices rise also.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Will Government divest itself of this responsibility and impose it on the people and they will organise consumers' co-operatives?

Shri Nanda: I mentioned this last. I first stated all the things which Government has to do. But that is not enough. And certainly you don't want every thing to be done by Government. Then what is left of co-operation? Government may assist. It is a people's movement. You don't want everything to be done by Government intiative—although I do not want to make that distinction, which used to be made, about bureaucracy and others. I think the officials are also our co-workers. There may be good people among them and good people on the other side, also

Shri Mahanty: May I respectfully ask what is the record of these co-operatives in this country? Have they organised any agricultural co-operatives?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one topic to another.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We will supply those figures to the hon. Member. They are extraordinarily, spectacularly good.

Shri Mahanty: At the moment?

Shri Nanda: Here is the answer which I hope has pleased the hearts of hon. Members.

Shri Ranga: Who gave the answer?

Shri Nanda: The essential purpose of the Plan is doing all these various things in order to develop the intrinsic strength of the country. That strength, economic, social, that is going to be our sheet-anchor for everything. The security of the country, progress in the standards of living of the people, employment, cultural advance, all these things are based on that. And for that purpose a climate has to be created in this country, a climate of united endeavour—and not the little things, little dissentions, small things which don't matter really, which dissipate and which distract our attention and therefore retard our advance. Everybody must understand that simply by combining in this big endeavour, national endeavour that all of them are going to be better off and everything that they want will be attained in this manner, and not in the other way. And there it is that I believe that the message of the Plan is, that we have all to put out our best effort, hard work, honest work.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Charity begins at home.

Shri Nanda: I do not know; I said 'hard work'; I believe I am doing a little hard work.

[Shri Nanda]

Sir, I would not like to take more time of the House. There is no royal road to progress. The price of progress has to be paid. I hope the nation will rise to the occasion.

Mr. Speaker: Need I put any of the amendments to the vote of the House separately, or shall I put all the amendments together?

The question is ....

Shri Ranga: What are you putting to vote?

Mr. Speaker: All the amendments.

Shri Ranga: How can you put all of them together, Sir? We would like our amendments to be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, both the leaders were talking to each other when I put the question. I wanted to know from the House whether any amendments ought to be put separately, and if any hon. Member had said so I would certainly have done so. Because all hon. Members kept quiet I said I will put them together.

Which is the amendment that has to be put to the House?

Shri Ranga: I want my amendment, No. 1, to be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: Any other?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All the rest together.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I would like to withdraw my amendments, Nos. 4 and 5.

An Hon. Member: We do not permit; it is the property of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House. Unless any hon. Member is insistent I will put all the rest together.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is No. 1, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I will read it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I do not want the whole thing to be read out.

Mr. Speaker: No. 1 is Prof. Ranga's amendment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is quite enough.

Mr. Speaker: It is a long one. It says, "This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, disapproves of it because" etc. It is for disapproval of this. They can vote it out. This is a negative amendment. I thought negative amendment is not allowed. If any hon. Member wants to disapprove of it, he can vote against. The reasons would not form part of the amendment. You disapprove of it. I will put the original motion and then you can vote against it.

Shri M. R. Masani: With all respect may I submit that when a motion for consideration is before the House it has always been in order for motions expressing approval or disapproval to be moved as substitute motions. If you consider the precedents on the subject you will find that whenever there is a resolution for taking into consideration something, such an amendment has been held to be perfectly in order as a substitute motion.

Shri Ranga: And the extraordinary thing here is that Government has not chosen to place any motion saying that it should be approved.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will put

it to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan—A draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, disapproves of it because—

(a) it is unrealistic and misleading by reason of an over-estimate in the targets of production and of savings and other resources; it under-estimates the required outlay mainly by ignoring the rising costs due to inflation inherent in the Plan; and is in the result if provident;

(b) the huge uncovered gap between resources and outlay, the continued resort to deficit finance, the threat of additional taxation, will all lead to accentuation of inflation and a continuing erosion in the real income and savings of the people which will comulatively encourage anti-social forces. This rise in prices will also lead to a higher cost economy which will make it impossible to compete in the world markets and develop exports. The Plan makes no attempt to work out a stable price and money policy;

(c) while the desirability of encouraging equity, capital coming into the country is neglected, there is too much dependence on foreign aid, which leads to mortgaging the future of the country;

(d) the insistance on fostering collective farming under the name of joint cooperative farming to the neglect of family farming will be a disincentive to agricultural production and will retard the progress of genuine multi-purpose cooperative societies which, in the way they are planned, will be stepping stones to collectivisation. The imposition of ceilings on agricultural incomes will be both a disincentive to production and an injustice to the rural population, besides being an attack on fundamental rights and the freedom of the citizen;

(e) the greater emphasis on heavy industry to the comparative neglect of consumers's goods will inflict added hardship on the mass of the people; it will also lessen the scope for providing maximum facilities for employment so badly required;

(f) the emphasis laid on what is called the public sector results in the creation of monopolies distributed among favoured individuals at the cost of real public free and competitive enterprise. There is an attempt based in doctrinal prejudice to tilt the scales against the development of peoples' enterprise and the economy of self-employed people in the interest of State monopolies. Savings in the peoples' sector are sought to be drained away to the State sector. This will discourage the spirit of enterprise, hard work and taking of risks by the people and retard the growth of the national product and national income. It will result in the concentration of political and economic

[Mr. Speaker]

power in a few hands and attenuate the autonomy of the States. If will also continue the process of proliferation of the bureaucracy;

(g) the conception of compulsory labour in the Plan is contrary to the Constitution and to the principles of democracy and will prepare the ground for communism;

(h) the provision of hundreds of crores of public money by way of distribution through grants-in-aid and otherwise by the Union to the State, and by the States to local organisations including panchayats, co-operatives and welfare societies, will lead, in the absence of a non-partisan approach and suitable checks, to a continuance of waste and corruption through political influence being brought to bear on the administrative apparatus;

(i) as a result of all this, the Plan would reduce the real income and the standard of life of the present generation and is, therefore, against the interests of the people."

I think the 'Noes' have it.

Shri Ranga: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a question of division we can have it only afterwards. Shall we have the division now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Unless somebody in the House objects, we can have it now.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi-West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I personally feel that we should not deviate from the sanctity of the convention we Evacuee Interest (Separation, have established, and there should be no voting during lunch hour.

Shri Tyagi: We must stick to the convention once established, even at the cost of some inconvenience, because after all if we make an exceptional rule today it may be broken any other day. We should stick to this convention that during lunch hour votes are not taken.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is there in the rules also.

Mr. Speaker: Then this amendment will be called at 3 o'clock. After this is disposed of, the other amendments will be put to the House.

13.29 hrs.

EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna on the 20th August, 1960, namely:—

> "That the Bill to amend the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, when I moved the motion for the consideration of the Bill, it was towards the fag end and I could not advance any argument in favour of the Bill then. I was just saying then that with a view to appreciate the importance of the amending Bill that I have brought before the House, it may perhaps be appropriate if I give the background or the history of the parent Act. In that context, we may be able to understand the implications of the amendments that are before the House. The Bill has been accepted by the Rajya Sabha.

When the country was partitioned in 1947, there was a big exodus of population from both sides, from Pakistan to India and from India to Pakistan, with the difference that as far as the exodus from West Pakistan was concerned, there was more or less a mass migration. Not many Hindus or sikhs were left in the North West Frontier Province, West Punjab, Bhawalpur, Baluchistan and Sind. Perhaps, in the last province there was a small number left. In the rest, it was a wholesale exodus of all the minority communities from Pakistan to India. The position on our side, that is, India, was very different. It is on account of the fact that our ideology is different. We believe in a secular State. It is a very redeeming feature of our country that we have a very large population of Muslims in our country today. What I was trying to say was this. Except in East Punjab and parts of Rajasthan, may be western districts of the U.P. and Delhi, from the rest of India, the exodus of Muslims was not on that scale as it was of the Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan to India.

The result was that while in our case, all the properties that were left in Pakistan became evacuee property in full, in India, as part of the family had remained behind and the other part had gone away to Pakistan, in a large number of cases, the property became partly evacuee property and the rest of the property vested in our own nationals who stayed on in our country. The result was, in 1951, we had to bring forward a legislation in this House. Under this, the interest of the evacuee was to be separated from the interest of the non-evacuee in the case of composite properties. That Bill was passed in this House in the year 1951 and it is called the Separation of Evacuee Interest Act. That Act has been in operation for quite 9 years now. We passed it in 1951. It has been in operation since then. Under that Act, thousands of properties have been adjudicated upon and separation taken place under orders of Competent Officers. I may state for the information of the House that up till now, in round about 70,000 cases, adjudication has taken place. In about 115,000 or 120,000 cases, separation has also taken place, where the interest of the evacuee has been separated from the interest of the co-sharer who happens to be our own national.

A definite procedure is laid down and under that procedure, certain facilities have been given to the co-sharer to become owner of that property. Our intention throughout has been that except in the cases which are not governed by the rules, the other part of the property should remain in the family. As I was just saying, in thousands of cases, adjudication has taken place and even separation has taken place. When this Act was framed, it was not visualised that a day will come when this Act must come to an end. There had been an omission, whatever the position then was. Because, it was laid down in section 6 that either on information received in this behalf from the Custodian or on application from a claimant, the Competent Officer is authorised to issue notice and then adjudication and separation takes place.

My main idea in bringing forward this Bill is this. During the last 9 years, if there was a co-sharer in India whose relations or friends had interest in the property and who had gone away to Pakistan, he should have known it in 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954. Nine years have elapsed. Naturally, they had ample opportunity to come forward and claim a share. I am prepared to make a bold statement in this connenction. It has never been our intention to appropriate or misappropriate the shares of our nationals for paying compensation to displaced persons. If an indication of that was needed, I would go to the length of saying that in the year 1954, we unilaterally abrogated the Evacuee Property law. Though in Pakistan where mass exodus had taken place and the number of Hindus

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

and Sikhs left there was very small, Pakistan, up till now, has not abrogated the Evacuee Property law in the manner that we have done it, we did it 5 years ago, because we wanted normal conditions to prevail. We wanted our Muslim nationals to have a sense of security and a sense of confidence.

As far as the operation of the Evacuee property law was concerned, whatever abnormal conditions prevailed in the initial stages, those abnormal conditions do not exist now and the operation of the Act should cease. So, it is not with a view to appropriate or misappropriate the share of the co-sharer in the composite property that I am bringing forward this measure.

My position today is this. For all the cases which were genuine, all the cases which were *bona fide*, all the cases in which the co-sharer was interested and he wanted adjudication and separation to take place, we gave him 9 years. Today, I have not come forward with a measure that the operation of the law should entirely cease. I am not doing that. I am still giving the co-sharers a period of six months. That was my original intention. When I took this Bill to Rajya Sabha, at the request of some of the Members there, I agreed to extend the period to 12 months. Amendments have been sought to be moved in this House where the period is further desired to be extended to 18 months to 2 years or possibly three years. I do not know the reasons. Perhaps, the hon. Movers will enunciate their reasons. But, as far as I can see, the man was given 9 years and I am still going to give him another year. There does not appear to be much necessity for accepting these amendments unless, of course, it is desired that the work of this Ministry should be continued.

The implication of this decision would be this. The Estimates Committee of Parliament comprising of Members of this House and the Members of the other House have definitely laid down as part of their specific recommendation that the work of this Ministry should be completed during the next year. It was with that intention that I wanted the life of this Act to be finished within the next six months. And it was in response to the suggestion made by some of the Members, and more so, by the Members of the Opposition in the other House, that I agreed to increase the period to 12 months. Generally, when a Government motion is brought forward, I have been rather allergic to accepting their suggestions, because rightly or wrongly, I have maintained or held that these suggestions are mostly in the shape of certain considerations which have not much relevance to the rehabilitation of displaced persons. But I went out of my way to accept that recommendation. But I am not going to accept a recommendation to increase the period further, because that recommendation, if it is accepted today, would mean going directly against the decision of the Estimates Committee to which this House, and the other House, I believe, are a party, whether wholly or solely, I cannot say.

Another thing that I have suggested is this. Under the old Act, a competent Officer has the right to condone the delays and go on giving extensions. Once, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma was not very happy about the performance of my Competent Officers. Today, what I have done is this. I want to restrict the powers of those very Competent Officers.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): That is very good. I want to restrict the powers of the hon. Minister also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not want that the Competent Officer should have any further discretion. I totally agree with my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma that my powers should also be restricted.

An Hon. Member: Rather terminated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Unless my powers are restricted and this Ministry wound up, I am prepared to concede that there will be the fear, and there is a fear in certain minds, and perhaps rightly, that we can go on extending the life of this Ministry. With a view not to be a party to that charge, I have brought forward a Bill in which I want that my powers and the powers of the Competent Officers should be restricted. Here, I believe a little lacuna is there, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, namely that whereas we have restricted the period in respect of an application from a co-sharer, we have kept the door open for the Custodian. I am grateful to him for the suggestion. I want the Custodian to be more restricted than the co-sharer. Though it is not there in the Bill, I wish to give a categorical assurance to the House that whatever period is given in the Bill shall apply equally to the Custodian also, because if the Custodians go on receiving applications, and time is also given to the co-sharers to go on filing applications, the result will be this, that an application will be filed today, it would take a little time then in adjudication and separation, then, that property would go the Regional Settlement Commissioner; then the Regional Settlement Commissioner has to see in what form it has to be auctioned or allotted. Then, under our Act, we have a provision for appeal; we have a provision for revision, and we have a provision under section 33. The result is that unfortunately that process would take a long time.

13.44 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

So, my submission to the House is that I can safely say that there is no objection to the principles underlying the Bill which I have brought forward, because the amendments that have been tabled are only to the effect that the period of 12 months should be extended to 18 months or 24 months or even 36 mon"

With these words, I wish to move for consideration of this Bill by the House, and I would ask my hon. friends to appreciate that the extension of the time is doing no good to anybody, unless it is intended that the organisation of the Custodians and the Regional Settlement Commissioners and the competent officers should continue. As far as the co-sharer is concerned, it can have no effect whatsoever, because he had nine years so far, and I am still giving him another year more; if he had a genuine case to bring forward, he can do so, and during that period, his case shall be examined according to the law that was passed by this House nine years ago.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome this Bill. It is very seldom that I have welcomed anything that has come from the Ministry of Rehabilitation. But, fortunately or unfortunately, I am in support of this Bill. I want to support this Bill for many reasons. One of them is this that the principle underlying this Bill namely that the evacuee interest should be separated from the non-evacuee interest has given rise to a lot of fraud in this country, a lot of dishonesty in this country and a lot of unfair dealings in this country.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend says 'Question'. I want to tell him that he need not put this question to me, but I should put this question to him, because it is he who goes and pleads the cases of those persons in the law courts.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma is right.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is because every day people are discovering new

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

things. For instance, I come from a constituency which is inhabited by refugees, not mainly, but partly. When I was in Hoshiarpur, there were many refugees there. When I am in Gurdaspur, there are so many refugees there also. Every time I go to my constituency, I find some new cases coming to me saying that their interest in the evacuee property had not been taken note of. I ask them, 'When did you discover it? Nine years have passed. When did you come to know it?'. They say 'We forgot to put in an application; we did not think that this was coming to an end so soon.'. All kinds of excuses are being brought forward to establish one's interest in the evacuee property. There are some adventurous spirits. Probably, my hon. friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi is not aware of them, because he is not so adventurous. There are some adventurous spirits who have gone to Pakistan and who have sometimes brought documents, all kinds of documents, to show that they have some interest in the evacuee property. There are some persons who have done all kinds of things in order to grab some of these properties. I shall be the last person to deny any man any right to any property. I want to defend the justifiable rights of every man to any kind of property. But I would not like that a man should establish his right to that piece of property which should go to the evacuee pool, that property whose proceeds should form part of the evacuee pool, that property whose earnings should go to the evacuee pool, and that property whose income should be part of the evacuee pool so that it could be distributed among the refugees who are seeking compensation.

What has happened is this. Sometimes these persons who have tried to show their interest in this evacuee property have tried to rob the evacuee pool of its natural and legitimate share of that property. Now I am very glad that our Minister has woken up. Of course, he wakes up very late always. He has taken 9 years to wake up. I think he should have known what was happening during the first two or three years.

Shri M. C. Jain: Kumbhakarna slept for only six months; but our Minister has slept for 9 years.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now our Minister has woken up after 9 years.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Why so late?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Let the hon. Member ask him. He does not have an alarm time-piece in his house. He has woken up after such a long time and he has brought forward this Bill so that all kinds of fraudulent transactions which have been going on in the name of evacuee property should come to an end. I am very happy for that and I think this Bill will promote good moral values in my country. It will put an end to all those things by which some persons are justifying that.

The second reason why I support this Bill is that it is going to help the refugees in general. It is because whatever we are going to get after the separation of this evacuee property is going to form part of the evacuee pool. The evacuee pool will swell, our resources of compensation will increase; our funds for giving compensation to persons will be augmented. After that, they will be distributed to people whose claims for compensation are there.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Will the quantum of compensation also increase?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is a Bill which is going to subserve the ends of social justice in this country.

Thirdly, this Bill is going to delimit the powers of the officials. I have always a good word to say about these officials, but I must say that the way the officials of the Ministry of Rehabilitation have been working has not always been very very satisfactory. I do not say that all officers

have been working like that. But I must submit very respectfully that some of these officers have been working in such a way as to cause hardship to people. Some people from the Rehabilitation Ministry came to me and said, 'Help us'. I said, 'How can I help you when half a dozen persons come to me everyday and complain against your behaviour?' Of course, I helped them. But I said to them, 'Not a single day passes when somebody does not come to me and complain to me against what you are doing, your lack of good manners, your lack of courtesy or your habit to delay things and all that kind of thing'.

As I said, this is going to delimit the powers of these persons, custodians and competent officers. I am very happy at this because the competent officer deals with these things in his own magisterial way and the custodian deals with these things in his own lordly way. The civil law, as it stands in our country, is a law which will, of course, give justice to everybody, but it is justice which is deferred. There are always loopholes to delay delivery of the judgment. Our law is a series of delays. I know there are some lawyer friends of mine who are a party to that kind of delay. Of course, I am also a party to that whenever my case comes up. But since this Bill is going to put a time-limit on the powers and authority of the competent officer and the custodian, I welcome it. This will mean that there will be no delay in future, when we have set a time-limit. I wish there had been a time-limit like that in the case of every kind of litigation so that we are not able to postpone things from day to day, from month to month and year to year.

I think this Bill meets the ends of natural justice, social justice and human justice in this sense that the hon. Minister has not been very drastic in the provisions of this Bill. He said that the time-limit should be six months. The Rajya Sabha said that it should be one year, and the Minister is very amenable to good suggestions occasionally. He accepted the suggestion of the Rajya Sabha and extended the time-limit to one year. Now, if a man does not know that he has an interest in some evacuee property, I think he has to blame himself. He cannot blame anybody else. A period of 9 years has passed and one more year is going to be given. I think after that there should be no such trouble about it.

I am very glad that the time-limit is not going to be further extended. If we extend the time-limit, we will have to do so at all those stages to which the hon. Minister referred. The competent officer will take his own time, the Regional Settlement Officer will take his own time, the Settlement Officer will take his own time and the Custodian will take his own time. It is a series of links which make up the chain and all these links will mean delay.

I again welcome the Bill and I hope that it will serve the ends of justice.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): This Bill, *prima facie* appears to me to be a bit too drastic way of dealing with a situation, the tackling of which is desirable. No one will disagree with the necessity of separating evacuee interests and bringing this matter to a finality sometime or the other. The Bill has been designed for that purpose.

Now, I can understand the time-limit fixed under the amendment to section 6 by putting it at one year. I shall explain my objection to the one-year time-limit in a moment. But I cannot understand the reason for deleting the proviso under section 7.

I was saying that it seems to me to be a bit too drastic way of dealing with the situation. If Government

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really think that enough time has passed for everyone to claim his interest in evacuee property and no time need be given, they could have said that henceforward or after such and such date—which may be even before the Bill—no person shall be entitled to file any application. When you think of a time-limit, it follows that you are apprehensive that there may be cases where there was good reason for not filing application and for them a last limit should be given. If there are cases of this kind, I am afraid the one-year time-limit may not be sufficient, for this reason that in a matter of Bills of this kind, in a matter of legislation of this kind, people hardly become aware of legislation of this kind before one year is out, particularly when nothing is done to advertise this kind of legislation very widely.

I was suggesting a two-year limit or 18-month limit so that people might be able to know that such an Act existed and that there was a time-limit, so that after being aware of it, they might have time to file the requisite application, if there are any people who have a genuine case. If the hon. Minister is not willing to accept my suggestion of having an extended time limit, I would suggest that Government should at least take steps to advertise this legislation very widely so that people may come to know in the course of a week or a fortnight or even a month that such a provision has been made and the time to file their applications has come and will expire and they will have no further opportunity. Unfortunately, that is not done. What is done is that the Bill is published in the Official Gazette and there it all ends. We all know that we read newspapers and so many other things but hardly any of us read the Official Gazette. So, what is the use of relying on that publicity alone? I shall be prepared even to withdraw my amendments if the hon. Minister is prepared to give me the assurance that he will very widely publicise through newspaper advertisements in the leading newspapers of this country—or in whatever way—about the provisions of this Bill and about the need to make the application within the time.

14 hrs.

The third clause of the Bill which is the second part of the Bill, to my mind, seems very objectionable. In the third clause, the residuary jurisdiction given to the Competent Officer to entertain a claim after the time for limitation has passed is being taken away. This is a very extraordinary provision from the legal point of view. There are laws of limitation affecting various claims, suits, for example, or applications and so on. In every case there is always a provision for hard cases, for *bona fide* cases where people may not have been in a position to make applications for some reason or other. Provisions for those cases are there. Those provisions are never looked upon as provisions which would have to be applied as a matter of course. Courts observe the strictest rules in enforcing these provisions. They scrutinise the applications, consider the merits of the case and never allow such applications unless they are thoroughly satisfied that there is some *bona fide* reason for not making the application in time.

Here we are dealing with the property of our own nationals. We have no right to deprive them of their property without compensation. If it happens that on account of this provision any person who has a genuine claim to the property is deprived of that property without compensation then the whole Act will turn to be *ultra vires* the Constitution. That is a thing to be noted. Therefore, we should not deprive a litigant of this very reasonable safeguard which we could always trust the officers—of course, if we appoint proper officers —to use with the utmost discretion and with the utmost circumspection, not that every application that is

made will have to be allowed as a matter of course. The application may be thrown out *in limine*. I do think that they will be thrown out *in limine* in most cases because after 9 or 10 years very few people will really be able to present a suitable excuse if they have none. But there might conceivably be cases where there may be *bona fide* reasons.

In such cases most of the people affected will be Muslims. You know that among Muslims succession is very much dufused. All this happened 9 years ago when the Custodians took over the property. It might belong to a pardanashin woman and she might be living far away—say in Calcutta or some other place—about a thousand miles away and might not have been aware that a property had been taken over by the Custodian. All these cases might come up. I do not know what may happen or what may not. But they might come forward. And, if such a person finds herself or himself deprived of property, it would be clearly unconstitutional because she or he would be deprived for no fault of hers or his.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Has she not got the right to apply during the next 12 months?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: She has got the right to apply; but there may be reasons why she cannot. For instance, she may be insane during this period. It always happens that in any law of limitation, for instance, insanity or some kind of disability or fraud is always provided for as a safeguard against limitation running.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Insanity would extend over a period of ten years. Is it so?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In suitable cases. Under the ordinary law of limitation that is a different matter. But the whole point is this. Leave it to the competent officer to judge each case according to its merits. As I said, I have no doubt that in most of the applications there will be absolutely no merit at all. But, if there is merit in some case, there is no reason why such a person should be deprived. That is what I try to maintain.

In this connection, I would like to make some reference to Shri Sharma's objection. He said all kinds of frauds are perpetrated; people go to Pakistan and bring forged documents and all that. It might happen. I am sure in 99 cases out of 100 it has no effect. But then to stop the judicial process on the ground that fraud might take place is a very desperate argument, if I may say so.

For instance, there have been many cases where, on the basis of false evidence, on the basis of forgeries, people have been convicted wrongly of murder and even sentenced to death. It happened in Egypt that a person was wrongly convicted of murder and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, which is the punishment for murder in Egypt. After 20 years, he came back and found the murdered man going about happily in the village and then murdered him again out of revenge because his life had been ruined. That kind of thing happens. But, do we say for that reason that we should stop all murder trials and have some other way of punishing a murderer? Take another illustration. You can have a headache. There are two ways of curing it. You can cure it by medicine but, in a sense, the better way is to cut off the head because the ache will not return. So, is he advocating the latter way if that were the surer way? I would not. I would rather have the process of law take its own course, and even if in one case out of 100 there is an abuse of it let justice be done in 99 cases out of 100.

That is why I would again urge upon the hon. Minister that if he must insist on the one year time limit let him assure us that steps will be

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taken to advertise this Act very widely through very wide publicity. Secondly, I would urge on him not to delete that proviso. Let the competent officer, who is a judicial officer for all practical purposes, exercise his own discretion and at least let him give him a trial and see how things fare, because I am sure that no competent officer will take it into his head to entertain frivolous claims if such claims were to be made. But if any genuine case should occur—there may be conceivable circumstances which may arise after nine or ten years and if such a claim should arise—it should not be made impossible for the competent officer to do so.

लाला अंचितेराम (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल यहां पर आया इसको राज्य सभा ने पास कर दिया है । यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है । यह कहना मुनासिब नहीं है कि मैं हमेशा ही गवर्नमेंट को अपोज करता हूं । इस बिल को मैं कबूल करता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस काम को एक्सपीडाइट किया जाये और इसके लिये जो इस बिल में एक टाइम लिमिट मुकर्रर की गई है, यह बहुत जरूरी है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो इर्क्वी प्रापर्टी रिलीज होगी, उसका ताल्लुक कम्पेन्सेशन से है और इसको रिलीज करने में जितनी देर लगेगी, उतनी ही ज्यादा देर इर्क्वी पूल की असली मिकदार का पता लगाने में होगी । अगर मुझे पता है कि मेरी जेब में एक रुपया है तो मैं उसके मुताबिक ही अपने हाथ बढाऊंगा और अगर मुझे पता है कि मेरी जेब में चार आने हैं, तो उसके मुताबिक अपने हाथ मैं बढाऊंगा । इसलिये इस बात का पता करना और इसका फैसला करना गवर्नमेंट के लिये बड़ा जरूरी है कि आज इर्क्वी पूल जो है वह किस हालत में है और उनका पता तभी लग सकता है कि जब जो डीपेरेशन इर्क्वी प्रोपर्टी में होना है वह जल्दी से हो जाए और मामला साफ हो जाए । मैं इस बिल के बुनियादी तौर पर हक में हूं । यहाँ पर यह बात कई बार कही गई है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट को हमें वाइंज अप करना है । आज वैस्ट बंगाल की तरफ रिफ्यूजीज के रिसेलमेंट का काम हो रहा है, उसे भी बन्द करना है लेकिन इस बिल का ताल्लुक तो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से है । मैं समझता हूं जो चीज ओरिजनली कंसीव की गई थी और जो यह कहा गया था कि छः महीने की टाइम लिमिट हो, वह एबसोल्यूटली कोरेक्ट थी । मुझे पता नहीं उसको क्यों बदल दिया गया । इसे देख कर मुझे अफसोस ही हुआ है । यह खन्ना साहब ने क्या किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में उन्होंने जल्दबाजी से काम लिया है । मैं इस एमेंडमेंट को अपोज करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि एक साल की जो टाइम लिमिट रखी गई है, यह मुनासिब नहीं किया गया है । छः महीने की टाइम लिमिट बिल्कुल ठीक थी । जो अपील होती हैं, रिविजन्स होती हैं अगर वे होती रहीं, वे चलती रहीं तो १९६२, १९६३ और १९६४ तक यह काम चलता रहेगा और इसका कुछ भी मतलब नहीं है । मैं इस बिल में खास तौर पर इंटेरेस्टिड हूं क्योंकि इसका ताल्लुक कम्पेन्सेशन के साथ है । जितना पैसा ज्यादा होगा उतना ही ज्यादा रिफ्यूजीज को कम्पेन्सेशन मिल सकेगा । मैं देखता हूं कि जो काश्तीर के लोग हैं, जो रिफ्यूजी हैं, उनको शिकायत है कि उनको काफी नहीं मिल रहा है । मैंने आज प्रेस डाक देखी तो उसमें कई इस प्रकार की चिट्ठियाँ थीं जिन में इस बात की शिकायत की गई है । तो अगर रुपया इनके पास नहीं है, अगर इनका हाथ खुला नहीं है, तो ये कहाँ से दे सकते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब की जो पहली प्रोपोजल थी छः महीने की, उसको ही रखा जाए । बेट दाज ए वेरी प्रापर प्रोपोजल । आज मैं एमेंडमेंट मूव नहीं कर सकता हूं । लेकिन मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि मिनिस्टर साहब पहली बात पर ही स्टिक करें ।

इस मिनिस्ट्री को वाइण्ड-अप करना है यह बात तो ठीक है ९ बरस उनको काफी मौका मिल गया कि वे अपने क्लेम दाखिल करा दें। मुझे दुःख है कि जो कम्पीटेंट आफिसर हैं वे बिल्कुल कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं, यों ही केसिस को लम्बा करते जाते हैं। अगर इसी तरह से केसिस को लम्बा किया जाता रहा तो वे भी कायम रहेंगे और उनको भी तनख्वाहें देनी पड़ेंगी उनके पास कुछ काम नहीं है। तो साल के लिये, डेढ़ साल के लिये या दो साल के लिये अगर आप उन्हें रखते हैं और अधिक तो आपका जो खर्चा है वह बढ़ेगा और मैं इसमें कोई विजडम नहीं देखता हूं। पहले छः महीने की लिमिट थी, उसको एक साल किया गया। अभी किसी ने कहा कि इसको दो साल कर दिया जाए और दूसरे ने कहा कि तीन साल कर दिया जाए। शुक्र है कि किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि इसको चार साल कर दिया जाए। इस टाइम को बढ़ाने में मुझे कोई तुक मालूम नहीं पड़ती है। लेकिन अपने अपने ख्याल होते हैं जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर रखते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ओरिजनली कंसीव किया गया था डेट बार्ड एबसोल्यूटली कोरेक्ट।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह एप्लीकेशन्स रिसीव करने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें परसीक्यूशन की बात है। इसके बारे में जो कुछ आप करने जा रहे हैं वह ठीक है। वह राइट स्टेप है और जो लोग इस प्रोसेस को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं, मैं उनका विरोध करता हूं। कहा गया है कि इनडैमिनिटी की बात है। अब ९ बरस इनसैंटिव को हो चुके हैं। वह इनसैंटिव कब तक बढ़ाते चले जाएंगे। इसकी कुछ हद होनी चाहिये। मौका देने की भी कोई हद मुकर्रर होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये कहा गया था कि सिक्सटी डेज के बाद भी एप्लीकेशन्स को एन्टरटेन किया जा सकता है। अब इसको भी अगर आप रहने देते हैं, इस प्राविसो को रहने देते हैं और इस चीज को बढ़ाते जाते हैं, तो यह हमारे लिये ठीक नहीं होगा।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो छः महीने की बात रखी थी वह ठीक थी और उस पर आपको स्टिक करना चाहिये था और अब भी अगर आप उसको रख सकें तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, however much I may disagree with the Ministry's claim that the work of rehabilitation has been completed or that the rehabilitation problem has been solved, yet I welcome this Bill for it will at least finish up one aspect of the evacuee property.

I am sorry to find from the speech of my hon. friend from Calcutta that he has pressed and has given an amendment also for the extension of the period. Probably he is not aware that in all the legislations that pertain to the displaced persons in India there was a time limit. In relation to the Claims Act a time limit was laid down, that a claimant must give his application by a certain period failing which he would not be entitled to have his claim verified—of course, the Ministry was kind enough to extend the period from time to time in view of the situation and in view of the circumstances that had arisen but a limit in time was placed. In the matter of compensation also, applications for compensation under the Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Compensation Act, again a target date was fixed and it was said that all applications must be given by that date and a claimant would not be entitled to any compensation unless he gave his application within the target date. That period too was extended once or twice because of certain circumstances but a time limit was there.

I believe, Sir, this was the only Act where no time limit was given to the finishing of the matter; the Custodian at any time could send the information for the competent officer to take

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it up and anybody could give him an application at any time and have the matter raised up if that was in his interest. So I am submitting that this is a thing which was long overdue, that a time limit should be fixed. I agree with my hon. friend who preceded me that six months is a sufficient time. Where a claim has not been put in for nine years it should be put in within six months.

Therefore, I submit, so far as the underlying objective of the principle of the Bill is concerned I am in full agreement with the hon. Minister who has sponsored it, but my apprehensions are—to which he has already made a reference—that this Bill in the present form will not be able to meet the objective, which is to have an expeditious disposal of the composite evacuee property or the claims of non-evacuee property.

Now, Sir, he has been kind enough to make a reference to a difficulty which is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

> "Certain difficulties are being experienced in the working of this Act as no period of limitation is prescribed under section 6 for filing of claims by the claimants, with the result that new claims are being filed by interested parties even now after a lapse of 9 years and can continue to be filed, for all times to come. In order to expedite the completion of the work under this Act, and to bring finality to the proceedings, it is felt necessary to prescribe some time limit under section 6."

Now under section 6 either the Custodian can send the information to the competent officer or the claimant can move the competent officer to take up the question. According to the present provision "No application under this section shall be entertained if filed after the expiry of six months from the commencement of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Act, 1960." The amendment seeks to change the period of six months to one year. It is now open to the claimant to make an application, if the Custodian had not sent the information. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that he would be able to stop it by an order or direction to the Custodian. I submit that would be wrong. He knows very well the fate of directions which were held to be of no statutory value by the Division Bench of the Punjab High Court. The matter is now under consideration of the Full Bench. Only what are contained in the Statute or rules are legal and binding. I put a contingency before the hon. Minister. I bring a claim and submit an application to the Custodian. He does nothing and he would not be in a position to do anything in this case. He cannot sit over my application; he must forward it to the competent officer. The moment he forwards it, it would be an information and the moment the information comes to the competent officer he is legally bound to take up the issue. How is he going to escape from the provisions of this amendment that the Custodian can send information and how can he make the Custodian sit on my application and not forward it? So, it would have been much better as I submitted earlier that the Bill should have been in the form that we finished up this matter and that there should be no further claims. My submission to the hon. Minister is that there should be a finality to this legislation, there should be a finality to all the disputes which are pending about evacuee property and the finality can be provided only if we put a time-limit to the entertainment of applications.

In this connection I would submit one thing. The principle which he has incorporated in this amending Bill should be extended to other pieces of legislation also pertaining to claims for compensation. The Ministry of Rehabilitation is not an abnormal feature of the country; it is an abnormal feature of an exigency and it is time that the displaced persons adapted themselves and fitted into the economy of the country.

I would like to refer to one small point mentioned by my hon. friend from Gurdaspur. He said there have been frauds. I beg to differ from him, with all the emphasis at my command. How can he say that there are cases of a fraudulent nature? There was no composite evacuee property; except mortgager and mortgagee there are no others. Nobody can claim to be a mortgagee unless he has a registered deed in his possession. I fail to understand how he can speak of frauds having been committed. How can a man go to Pakistan and get in writing a registered deed? My hon. friend from Calcutta said that there should be advertisement. I have no objection, but I must tell the hon. Minister that the moment he advertises he will have a crop of applications. All the people who have lost will come forward and make claims. I do not object to advertisement, but I must warn that if an advertisement is made, it will give rise to all sorts of fictitious claims. I hope the hon. Minister will give a finality to this question.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Sir, certain statements made by the hon. Minister have intrigued me. He said that he had been experiencing certain difficulties during the past nine years. But he has not explained the nature of the difficulties that he has faced. It would have been better if he had explained these in his opening speech. It was pointed out that it has taken nine long years for the interested parties to come and file claims. But the point which has intrigued me very much is that the power of the competent officers to entertain claims is sought to be taken away. This had been a helpful provision.

As a matter of fact to entertain claims beyond limitations section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act gives power to any competent officer or a *munsif*. But that is the general law not applicable to specific laws we have at hand. This being a healthy provision, I think it would not be offending against any other provisions of law and if we continue this there will be absolutely no harm. If we are at all going to give some concession to people who are going to file claims and become claimants, this provision as it appears would not give them much of a concession which was till now being given to other people. The proviso was to the effect that the competent authority may ascertain the claim after the expiry of the said period of six months if he was satisfied that the claim was a genuine one. He should be allowed to entertain it. The proviso should remain. That is my humble submisson. To take away that right to entertain the claims would be unfair and unjust. The hon. Minister has said that nine years have elapsed and another year is going to be given. To that extent I agree. But he should also agree that if there are hard cases and genuine claims, he should not debar those persons from filing their claims even after the period that has elapsed. That is all my submission.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with some hesitation and almost reluctance that I have risen to make my observations because I am not very familiar with the evacuee problems, the problems of those unfortunate persons who have been displaced. But I venture to make these observations because I felt that the provisions seem to be not at all in accord with the general principles of the law of limitation regarding immovable property. I do concede that this problem of refugees has peculiar circumstances. Certainly, the hon. Minister is the best judge about it. I have heard him always with respect, and I have always admired his sympathies for evacuees. But, all the same, I felt it is my duty to make these observations because, as a lawyer, I felt that the provisions of the Bill are not at all—I am saying it with all humility—in accord with the general principles of the law of limitation.

Let us take the jurisprudence of any country, not only of Britain but of

[Shri Achar]

all other countries also. Practically, everywhere, the period of the limitation—the ordinary law of limitation regarding immovable property—is 12 years. It is so for every aspect of the question. The present provision is against the general scheme of legislation also, namely, the Limitation Act. Let alone the earlier provisions of two months and three months for appeals etc., and later on, one year for smaller items like wages, etc. When we come to contracts, it is three years. For registered documents, it is six years. But for immovable property, there is not even one provision in the Limitation Act which restricts the period for anything less than twelve years.

I shall give one instance for the consideration of the hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio. Supposing a man lives in a house, his own house, and other people come and beat him out of the house. Some people trespass and drive him out, openly to his knowledge, the man has all the rights in the house. In point of fact, he is kicked out of the house. But he has 12 long years to put in his claim. Apart from this question of the possession of the house, take the question of a charge on the property. Supposing a man or a woman is entitled to maintenance on the charge on the property, the claim is allowed for 12 years. That is why I said that this restriction on the right to claim immovable property to a period which is less than 12 years is not correct. As I said at the outset, I do not know the problems relating to our unfortunate refugees. All the same, this law of limitation is the result of experience of almost all civilised countries of the world. They have all provided twelve years because it is considered to be a sacred right. As the British law of jurisprudence would have it, it is real property.

How far we are encroaching upon the rights of property and how far we are going to the extent of depriving the persons from having an enquiry by any judicial tribunal and all that, are beside the point. Whatever that be, I would request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention on this important aspect of the question. He is of course very familiar with the problems relating to the displaced persons. We from the South have also felt how extraordinary the circumstances were and how human beings could behave, as they behaved, at the time of partition. Even then, I would submit that this provision which cuts down the period of limitation is not correct. Already, nine years have passed, and so the period of twelve years need not be restricted.

Even if he is not able to agree to my suggestion, I would make a suggestion with regard to the proviso at least. I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that it is not on merits that this provision is being decided upon. If I have understood the position correctly, in order to expedite the completion of the work under this Act and to bring a finality to this work, this amending legislation has been brought in. It is not merit but expediency. The Government wants to close this Ministry. But what is the difficulty? Supposing the Ministry is abolished, why not some other Ministry be charged with the work for some more time?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: There are provisions of the ordinary law.

Shri Achar: I am thankful to Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi for reminding me of the ordinary provisions of the law. If it is absolutely necessary, some other Ministry can be put in charge of this work for some more time. I was referring to the proviso. My hon. friend from Calcutta also said about the proviso that it should be retained. I am making a special appeal that the proviso should be retained. I feel it must be there. This is what the proviso says:

> "Provided that the competent officer may entertain the claim after the expiry of the said period of sixty days if he is satisfied that

the claimant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the claim in time."

The important words are "sufficient cause". All persons who know something of the law know that "sufficient cause" has been explained by the high courts as a very important thing. They have gone to the extent of saying that not only every day, or every month or every year, but every hour must be explained.

The person who claims benefit comes under the proviso. This proviso will be applicable only in a very strict manner, because there are judicial perecedents and judgments which clearly show that a person who comes and claims benefit under this proviso must explain why he was prevented from applying earlier. Not only a year or a month or a day but every hour must be explained. That is the trend of the judicial decisions. For example, there may be a case of a minor. Is he to be deprived of this right? It may be said against a minor that the limitation will not run. That will not be the correct position, because once the limitation begins to run it will run and it will not stop. If limitation has to run, even a minor will not have any remedy. So, even if my suggestion that the period of twelve years should remain is not accepted, I will certainly press this matter, namely, in cases where there is real cause of hardship, this provision should be retained. Even if the Ministry has to be wound up, I would submit that some other Ministry or officer can look after the matter.

श्री मू० चं० जैन : चेयरमैन साहब, जहां तक इस अमेंडमेंट बिल का ताल्लुक है मैं इसके क्लाज २ की तो हिमायत के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और क्लाज ३ की सख्त मुखालिफत के लिये ।

ज्यादा अच्छा होता अगर इस किस्म का बिल लाने से पहले मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ आंकड़े भी हाउस के सामने रखते । मिसाल के तौर पर, इस बिल की अगर जरूरत है तो तो इसलिये कि मिनिस्ट्री का काम खत्म नहीं होता । तो अच्छा होता अगर हाउस को बताते कि कितनी कम्पोजिट जायदादें अभी बाकी हैं जिनके लिये आप यह बिल हाउस में ला रहे हैं । यह भी बताते कि दफा ६ के नीचे जो लोग एप्लीकेशन्स दे रहे हैं वह एप्लीकेशन्स किस रफ्तार से आपके पास आ रही हैं पिछले साल में या इस महीने में, ताकि हाउस अन्दाजा लगा सके कि इस तरमीमी बिल की जरूरत है या नहीं । यह भी बताना चाहिये था कि दफा ७ के नीचे जो जो प्रावाइजो हैं जिसके बारे मे अभी मुझ से पहिले बोलने वाले मेरे साथी ने कहा है, और दूसरे साहब ने भी कह है कि यह प्रोवाइजो डिलीट नहीं होना चाहिये । इस प्रोवाजो के तहत कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं जिससे कि हाउस यह अन्दाजा लगा सके कि यह क्या इस प्रोवाइजो का गलत इस्तेमाल हो रहा है या क्या बात है । इन आंकड़ों के बगैर किसी किस्म का अन्दाजा लगाना मुश्किल है । जहां तक इस तरमीमी बिल की दफा २ का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह छः महीने का पीरियड रहता, या जो अब राज्य सभा ने एक साल का पीरियड मान लिया है, इसमें कोई फ़र्क नहीं है । मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री आचार को कोई गलतफ़हमी है । जहां तक इम्मूवेबल प्रापर्टी का ताल्लुक है, बारह बरस की मियाद तो आम तौर पर कानून में है । अगर किसी ने क्लेम देना है, तो चूंकि १९४७ मे डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज आए और इवैकुईज गए, इस लिये बारह बरस तो खत्म हो गए, बल्कि बारह बरस से भी ज्यादा हो गए । तो बारह बरस की आर्ग्युमेंट मुझे पसन्द नहीं है । इस लिहाज से जहां तक क्लाज २ का ताल्लुक है, मैं उसकी मुखालफ़त नहीं, बल्कि हिमायत करता हूं । छः महीने रह जाता, तो अच्छा था । अब राज्य सभा ने एक साल कर दिया है, तो इस में कोई बात नहीं है ।

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

लेकिन यह जो प्रोवाइज़ो को डिलीट करने की बात है, मैं उसकी सख्त मुखालफत करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इस हाउस के ज्यादातर मेम्बरान को इस की बैक-ग्राउण्ड का पता नहीं है कि किस तरह रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री के इनकाम्पीटेंट आफ़िसर्ज ने लोकल आदमियों की जायदादों को बगैर नोटिस दिए, या दफ़ा ६ के प्राविज़न्ज को बिल्कुल तहस-नहस करके हड़पा है। दफ़ा ६ में लिखा है--

"in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

(a) a general notice requiring all persons who claim interest in such property;

(b) also a notice on every person who, in the opinion of the competent officer, may have a claim in such property;

to submit claims, if any, in respect of that property.".

दो शर्तें यीं दफ़ा ६ में नोटिस जारी करने की। जब कभी भी काम्पोज़िट प्रापर्टी का सवाल हो, तो एक जेनरल नोटिस उस इलाके में दिया जायगा और उस जेनरल नोटिस के अलावा एक व्यक्तिगत नोटिस, जितने भी हिस्सेदार, को शेयरर्ज प्रापर्टी के हैं इवैकुई इन्ट्रेस्ट के अलावा, उन सब को नोटिस दिया जाये। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना हूं कि क्या उनके आफ़िसर्ज ने जेनरल नोटिस दिये। क्या वह छाती पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि जेनरल नोटिस देने के इस प्राविज़न पर अमल किया गया ? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने स प्राविज़न को कतई तहस-नहस कर दिया और जेनरल नोटिस नहीं दिये।

दूसरी शर्त यह है कि व्यक्तिगत नोटिस दिया जाये। कस्टोडियन के अलावा अगर दूसरी तरफ़ से हिस्सेदार हैं, तो उनमें से एक हिस्सेदार को नोटिस देकर आप के महकमे नेकाफ़ी समझा और बाकी नौ हिस्सेदारों को कतई नोटिसनहीं दिया। हो सकता है कि जिस हिस्सेदार पर नोटिस दिया गया, वह मर चुका हो। उसके लीगल रिप्रेज़ेन्टेटिव को फ़ाइल पर लाया नहीं गया और उस मुर्दे को नोटिस देकर काफ़ी समझा गया और किसी ने क्लेम नहीं किया, तो दफ़ा ११ के माताहत काम्पोज़िट प्रापर्टी का काम्पोज़िट प्रापर्टीपना खत्म कर दिया गया और उसको इवकुई प्रापर्टी समझ लिया गया। यह जुल्म किया है मिनिस्टर साहब के महकमे ने। उनके नोटिस में, महकमे के नोटिस में ऐसी हजारों मिसालें लाई गई। महकमे के काम को खत्म करने के नाम पर लोकल आदमियों की हजारों लाखों करोड़ों पयों के जायदाद के हिस्से को महकमे ने ले लिया। एक एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड है। रेवेन्यू रिकार्ड्ज में दर्ज है कि उसके दस हिस्सेदार हैं। एक मुसलमान हिस्सेदार दर्ज हैं और नौ लोकल आदमी हिस्सेदार दर्ज हैं। मैं खास तौर पर जाब की बात कह रहा हूं। महकमे को इस बात का क्या हक है कि सिर्फ एक हिस्सेदार को नोटिस देकर--और वह इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं लेता है--बाकी के आठ हिस्सेदारों को नोटिस दिये बगैर उस सारी की सारी जायदाद को इवैकुई बना ले और मालिक बन जाये। मुझे पता है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इस महकमे को लिखा, काम्पीटट आफ़िसर को लिखा कि आप यह ग़लत बात कर रहे हैं, आपको चाहिये कि जेनरल नोटिस भी दें और व्यक्तिगत नोटिस भी दें इसका कुछ असर हुआ, लेकिन फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को हिदायत दी गई कि इन इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज को मत फ़ालो करो और एक ही नोटिस दिया जाना काफ़ी समझा जाये। इस तरह का अन्धेर इस महकमे ने किया है। इस के बावजूद वह यह चाहता है कि यह प्रोवाइज़ो भी उड़ा दिया जाये। अगर किसी भूले-बसरे बेचारे को पता चल जाये कि मेरी एक काम्पोज़िट प्रापर्टी है और उस पर नोटिस जारी हुआ है, लेकिन अगर उसको दो महीने के अन्दर पता न चले, जसा कि प्राविज़न है, और दो महीने

के बाद वह कहता है कि मुझे अब इसका पता लगा है, मेरे पास नोटिस नहीं गया है, नोटिस तो किसी और मेरे को-शेयरर को गया है, अब मैं आप की कचहरी का दरवाजा खटखटाता हूं, तो उस क्लेमेंट का वह हक भी आज लिया जा रहा है। कहां तक यह महकमा जुल्म करेगा ?

जहां तक डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज के हित का सवाल है, इससे उनका कोई खास हित होने वाला नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने बंगाल के डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज का हाल देख लिया है कि वे कितनी उन की तारीफ़ कर रहे हैं। पंजाब के रेफ्यूजीज कितनी तारीफ़ कर रहे हैं, या नहीं कर रहे हैं, उस सवाल को इस वक्त छोड़िए। लेकिन लोकल आदमियों के साथ वह बड़ा जुल्म कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में एक किस्सा मैंने पहले भी बताया था। आज मैं उस को टच नहीं करता हूं। हमने देखा कि किस तरह से उन्होंने थर्ड पार्टी क्लेम्ज को खत्म कर दिया, जो कि करोड़ों की जायदाद थी, करोड़ों रुपए के कर्ज लोकल आदमियों के मुसलमानों पर थे। महकमे ने मुसलमानों की जायदाद पर तो कब्जा कर लिया, लेकिन उन कर्जों को नहीं लेने दिया। यह कहां का जस्टिस है ? इस तरह के इनजस्टिस की एक एक मिसाल, जो डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट के मातहत होती है, लोगों के दिमागों में फ्रस्ट्रेशन पैदा करती है और वह इनजस्टिस इस महकमे ने किया है। अब इस प्रोवाइज़ों को उड़ा कर वह एक और इनजस्टिस करने जा रहा है। मुझे हरानी है कि मेरे दोस्त, जिन में से कुछ बुजुर्ग वैस्ट पंजाब से आए हैं, इतना भी नहीं देखते कि लोकल आदमियों के साथ कितनी ज्यादती हो रही है। इस बात की बाबत तो वे कहते हैं कि कस्टोडियन से भी पावर्ज ले लो, लेकिन यह नहीं देखते कि प्रोवाइज़ो के डिलीट करने से लोकल आदमियों पर, जो काम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी के को-शेयरर्ज हैं, कितना भारी अत्याचार किया जा रहा है। अगर यह प्रोवाइज़ो यूं का यूं रहे, तो अच्छा है, हालांकि यह महकमा जिस तरह से इस पर अमल दरामद कर रहा है, उसमें उसने जुल्म की कसर नहीं उठा रखी है। अब इस प्रोवाइज़ो को उड़ा कर क्या वह बिल्कुल ही उसको हद से गुजारना चाहता है ? क्या वह लिमिट को कतई तोड़ना चाहता है ? मुझे खुशी है कि यह तजवीज आई है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस काम को खत्म करने की इतनी फ़िक्र में क्यों हैं कि उसको खत्म करते करते इतने लोगों पर जुल्म किया जाये। अगर उनका कोई काम बाकी रहेगा, तो वह कोई दूसरा महकमा करेगा। उन्होंने पचासों काम पंजाब में दूसरे महकमों के जिम्मे लगाए हैं, तो यह काम भी दूसरे महकमे के सुपुर्द किया जा सकता है। अगर एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड है, तो पंजाब का रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट काफ़ी मजबूत और तगड़ा है। अगर शहरी जायदाद है, तो और डिपार्टमेंट इस काम को सम्भाल सकते हैं। इस काम को खत्म करने के बहाने जो ज्यादतियां उनके महकमे ने लोकल आदमियों के खिलाफ़ की हैं, वे इस तरमीमी कानून के तहत और ज्यादा हो जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन ज्यादतियों के करने में वह बराये मेहरबानी और ज्यादा हिस्सेदार न बनें, वर्ना जहां कुछ लोग उनको दुआयें देंगे, तारीफ़ करेंगे, वहां लोकल आदमियों की आह उन को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं क्लाज ३ की मुखालफ़त करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस क्लाज को इस बिल में नहीं रखेंगे।

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Sir. I have only a small point to urge. As you know, this Bill relates to the procedural part of the law. It does not confer any substantive right nor does it take away any right, but by taking away the remedy, it makes the substantive right extinct. So far as the first part is concerned, I have very little dispute with it, in view of the

[Shri Oza]

fact that the claimants had already 9 years before them. I do not dispute if the Ministry chooses to give now a period of six months.

But so far as clause 3 is concerned, if you do away with the proviso, I think it will be, as Shri Achar has pointed out, a bit controversial, because if you limit the period to six months, suppose for some sufficient reason, it is not possible for a claimant to file a claim, I think it will not be fair and just to take away the remedy for all times to come. After all, as he has pointed out, 'sufficient cause' has been very well defined and there have also been judicial decisions right from the Supreme Court to so many High Courts. So, by keeping the proviso as it is, I do not think the hon. Minister would keep the gates so open that there would be so many claims.

He must instruct his officers to interpret this clause a bit strictly and judiciously. If this safeguard is kept, I think there will be no harm. Before taking away the remedy for all times to come and thus making a substantive right, which is there in law, extinct, before we do so, we should pause and think. I would request the Minister to keep this proviso and instruct his officers to interpret this clause judiciously. I think, to say that no application is entertainable after a period of six months would be very unfair to those who have not got their claims filed. I would urge upon him to reconsider this matter.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल में मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट मूव की जिसके तहत मैंने चाहा है कि जो टाइम लिमिट रखी गई है, उसको तीन साल कर दिया जाए । माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से और साथ ही साथ कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से यह दलील दी गई है कि कुछ लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि कस्टोडियन डिपार्टमेंट को कायम रखा जाए, और ज्यादा दिन तक इसको बरकरार रखा जाए । दूसरा तर्क माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह दिया है कि पाकिस्तान वालों ने बहुत पहले ही इवैक्वी प्रापर्टीज, एज सच, डिक्लेयर कर दी हैं और उन पर जो कब्जा है, वह लोगों को दिला दिया है । पाकिस्तान में बहुत सी चीजें हुई हैं जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी पसन्द नहीं करता और उनको ठीक नहीं समझता और न ही उनकी गलत बातों को ठीक समझा जाना चाहिये ।

टाइम लिमिट बढ़ाने की क्यों जरूरत है, इसके बारे में मैं अब कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । पहली बात तो यह है कि कस्टोडियन डिपार्टमेंट जो है, उसके अन्दर बिल्कुल एक धांधली सी मची हुई है । वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है, वहां पर कोई कानून नहीं चलता है, किस तरह से कानून पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये, इसको कोई जानता ही नहीं है और इतनी जालसाजी वहां हुई है कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं । गांवों के गांवों लोगों को रातों रात एलाट कर दिये गये हैं, रातों रात लोगों को जमीनों का कब्जा दिला दिया गया है । इस तरह की धांधली की बहुत सी मिसालें आपको मिल सकती हैं । मुझे यह भी बताया गया है कि किसी कांग्रेस कमेटी के आफिस का कस्टोडियन ने फौरन ही रातों रात कब्जा दिला दिया है । इस तरह के वाकात बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न हिस्सों में हुए हैं ।

इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि जैसी हमारे देश की हालत है उसको देखते हुए यह लाजिमी है कि अगर आपने एक ही साल का और समय दिया तो बहुत सारे क्लेमेंट्स को मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि वे अपने दावे दाखिल कर सकें । आज नौ बरस बीत जाने के बाद भी बहुत से लोग पड़े हुए हैं जिन्होंने कि अपने दावे दायर नहीं किये हैं और अब अगर आपने एक साल की टाइम लिमिट मुकर्रर कर दी तो बहुत से ऐसे लोग रह जायगे जो अपने दावे दाखिल नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि इस टाइम लिमिट को बढ़ा कर तीन साल कर दिया जाए ।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री साधन गुप्त जी ने कहा कि वह अपनी अमेंडमेंट को वापिस लेने के लिये तैयार हैं बशर्ते कि आप इस चीज का इतना प्रचार करें कि कोई भी व्यक्ति ऐसा न बच रहे कि जिसने अगर दावा दाखिल करना है, तो वह दावा दाखिल न कर सके । बहरहाल मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने इस टाइम-लिमिट को एक साल किया है तो इसको कुछ और बढ़ाइये ताकि लोगों को मौका मिल सके दावे दाखिल करने का । डिपार्टमेंट तो आप का आलरेडी है ही, यह बात नहीं है कि आप को कोई नया डिपार्टमेंट क्रियेट करना पड़ेगा । न ही यह बात है कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने से जो कस्टोडियन का डिपार्टमेंट है वह खत्म हो जायगा और इस ने ही जो रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है वह हल होता है । बहुत सी चीज फिर भी बाकी बच रहती है जो कि आप को करनी है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी एमेंडमेंट को मान लिया जाय ।

अब जो क्लाज ३ है, इस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आप ने कहा है अगर कोई ऐसा केस होगा जिस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उस पर पुनर्विचार किया जायगा । लेकिन यहां पर तो आप सारे अख्तियारात छीन लेना चाहते हैं और उस सूरत में जब राइट ही नहीं रहेगा तो पुनर्विचार करने का सवाल ही कहां से पैदा होता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि उस प्राविसो को भी रहने दिया जाय ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि टाइम लिमिट को भी बढ़ाया जाय ताकि लोगों को मौका मिल जाय दावेदायर करने का, अगर उन्हों ने अब तक ऐसा नहीं किया है और साथ ही साथ सही जांच इस सब चीज की हो सके । आज तक होता क्या रहा है ? एक इंस्पैक्टर ने लिख दिया कि कोई आदमी पाकिस्तान चला गया है तो उस को बिना जाने बूझे फौरन अपने कब्जे में कर लिया गया है । बहुत ज्यादा धांधली हूई है इन सब मामलों में । इसलिये मैं अपील करूंगा कि जो सैक्शन ७ है और इस की जो प्राविसो है, इस को तो रहना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ वक्त की जो लिमिट मुकर्रर की गई है उस को बढ़ा दिया जाय । मैं यह भी मुनासिब समझता हूं कि अधिकारियों को समझा दिया जाय कि अगर कोई सही चीज उन के सामने आती है, तो लोगों को दावा करने का मौका दिया जाय ।

श्री मेह चन्द खन्ना : जनाबेवाला, मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने तकरीरें की हैं और मैं ने उन को सुना है । ज्यादातर यह कहा गया है कि कस्टोडियन का महकमा अच्छा महकमा नहीं है, कम्पीटेंट आफिसर साहिबान जुल्म करते हैं, धांधली करते हैं और लोगों की जायदादों पर नाजायज़ तौर पर कबज़ा कर लेते हैं । जब ये बातें कही जा रही थीं तो मैं समझ रहा था कि यह भी कहा जायगा कि इस महकमे को जितनी जल्दी खत्म कर दिया जाय बेहतर होगा । लेकिन यह कह चुकने के बाद, हमें बदनाम कर चुकने के बाद, हमारी ईमानदारी पर शक कर चुकने के बाद, ख्वाहिश क्या जाहिर की गई कि साहब कस्टोडियन को जिन्दा रखा जाय और जो कम्पीटेंट आफिसर हैं, उन के पास जो डिसक्रीशनरी पावर्स हैं, वे भी रहें ....

श्री अ० मु० ता... (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : हम चाहते हैं कि आप सब जिन्दा रहें ।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : جموں اور کشمیر - ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ سب زندہ رہیں -]

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि ये बातें बकुला साहिबान ने कही हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

बुरी चीज है तो उस को क्यों रखा जाय, उस को क्यों न खत्म कर दिया जाय, क्यों उस बुरे सिलसिले को आप जारी रखना चाहते हैं। कुछ हमारे वुकला साहिबान बम्बई से आये हैं, कुछ जनूब से आये हैं। लेकिन उन को यह भूल गया कि एक एबनार्मल सिचुएशन में, एक एबनार्मल ला बना था। अगर सिचुएशन नार्मल होती तो नार्मल ला कंट्री का मौजूद था। उस में अपील की गुंजाइश भी है, दलील भी है, वकील भी है, जुरिसडिकशन भी है और लिमिटेशन भी है। एक मिनिस्ट्री बनाई गई इसलिये कि हम काम को खत्म करें और उस के लिये कुछ क्वानीन बनाये गये और जैसे सरहदी साहब ने कहा कि साहब क्लेम देने के लिये एक मियाद मुकर्रर, रिहैबिलिटेशन ग्रांट की एप्लीकेशन देने के लिये एक मियाद, कम्पेंसेशन देने के लिये एक डेट मुकर्रर और उस का जो वक्त है वह मुकर्रर। तो एक कानून था जिस में कम्पीटेंट आफिसर्स को हमेशा के लिये रखा गया था और पार्लिमेंट ने रखा था। उस वक्त मैं पार्लिमेंट का मेम्बर तो नहीं था लेकिन यह बात जरूर है जैसा शर्मा जी ने कहा कि मैं सोया रहा नौ बरस। तो जो असली मुद्दा था वह यह था कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो मुसलमान नागरिक हैं, जिन का इस कम्पोजिट प्रापर्टी में हिस्सा है और उन्हें यह हिस्सा मिलना है, वह उन को मिल जाय। हम नहीं चाहते थे कि किसी किस्म की भी शिकायत हो उन की तरफ से कि उन को काफी मौका नहीं मिला दावा दाखिल करने का। यह वजह थी कि हम ने अपने भाइयों को आठ नौ बरस मौका दिया।

अब साधन गुप्त साहब तो यहां नहीं हैं लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि साहब परदा नशीन कोई मुस्लिम औरत होगी जिस को मालूम नहीं होगा कवानीन का। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह खयाल कि मैं इस जायदाद को ले कर इस को निकासी पूल में डाल कर कुछ रिफ्यूजीज को ज्यादा देना चाहता हूं, गलत है। निकासी पूल जो है, वह मुकर्रर है, जो शरणार्थी हैं, उन की तादाद मुकर्रर हैं, जो हमारे पास क्लेम आ चुके हैं वे हम जानते हैं और यह भी जानता हूं मैं कि ग्रेडिड कट के नीचे उस को क्या कम्पेंसेशन मिलना है। इस गवर्नमेंट ने ८०, ८५ या ९० करोड़ रुपया कम्पेंसेशन देने के लिये अपनी गिरह से दिया है, अपने फंड में से दिया है। मेरे पास सौ करोड़ की निकासी जायदाद है और कम्पेंसेशन मुझे देना पड़ेगा १८०, १८५ या १९० करोड़ रुपया। तो वह सारा तो निकासी जायदाद से नहीं आता था। तो यह हमारा इरादा कतई नहीं रहा कि किसी मुस्लिम भाई या किसी परदा नशीन बहन को पूरा मौका न मिले कि कानून के मुताबिक अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक है तो उस का हिस्सा चाहे पूरा है या निस्फ है, उस को वह हम से न ले।

दफा १६ के नीचे हमें यह अख्तियार दिया गया है कि हम हार्ड केस में किसी मुस्लिम भाई की दरख्वास्त को देख कर अगर हम मुनासिब समझें तो उस की जायदाद को छोड़ सकते हैं। हम ने तकरीबन ३ करोड़ रुपये की जायदाद ४,००० केसिज में छोड़ी है। तो यह हमारा कतई इरादा नहीं है कि हम किसी की जायदाद को नाजायज तौर पर लेना चाहते हैं।

मैं सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि नौ बरस तक तो यह चीज चलती रही, नौ बरस तक कस्टोडियन भी रहा, कम्पीटेंट आफिसर भी रहे, आज एक हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक जो है, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहता है अगर नौ बरस तक उस को यही पता नहीं चला कि उस की जायदाद कस्टोडियन के कबजे में है और वह कम्पोजिट है तो साहब एक बरस और देने से क्या कुछ फर्क पड़ने वाला है? मैं आप को यह तसल्ली दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने एक साल इसलिये दिया है कि हमारे ऊपर किसी किस्म का एतराज न हो कि हम ने यह कानून पास करवाया और कानून की आड़ ले कर हम ने अपनी बहनों और भाइयों की जायदाद को, जो कि हमारे नागरिक हैं, नाजायज तौर पर ले लिया।

14.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

साधन गुप्ता साहब ने कहा कि हमें चाहिये कि हम इस कानून को पूरे तौर पर मुशतहर करें ताकि लोगों को इस का पूरी तरह से पता चल सके । शायद वह जानते नहीं हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं जोकि कानून बनायेंगी अपने आप । मेरा कानून तो सिर्फ दिल्ली पर लागू होगा । वह एक किस्म का मोडल है और हर एक स्टेट अवगवर्नमेंट को अख्तियार होगा अपने कानून बनाने का और हर एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने कानून बनायेगी । वे चीजें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सामने आयेंगी । इस लिहाज से हर एक को यह पता लग जायगा कि जो हमारा कानून बन रहा है उस की क्या वजह है, क्या हम चाहते हैं । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो तरमीमें दी गई हैं, एक साल या दो साल या तीन साल की मैं उन को मानने के लिये तयार नहीं हुं । बारह महीने की तरमीम को मैं मान चुका हूं और उस से मैं वापिस नहीं जाना चाहता । १८ महीने या २ बरस या ३ बरस इस को कर दिया जाय इस को मैं मानने के लिये तयार नहीं हूं । मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूं कि किसी कम्पीटेंट आफिसस को जो डिक्रीशनरी पावर दी गई थी आज से नौ बरस पहले, वह उन को दुबारा दी जाय ताकि उन को वे इस्तेमाल करें । मैं नहीं कहता कि बुरी तौर पर इस्तेमाल हुआ लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वक्त आ गया है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री खत्म हो, काम्पिटेंट आफिसर्स भी खत्म हों, कस्टोडियन भी खत्म हों और इवेक्वी पूल भी खत्म हो । हमेशा के लिये यह चीज नहीं चलनी चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में आप मेरी मदद करें और मेरा हाथ बटायें ।

15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Clause-by-Clause consideration. Any hon. Member moving any amendment?—I see none. I shall put all the Clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.01½ hrs.

MOTION *RE.* DRAFT OUTLINE OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now revert back to the consideration of the motion regarding the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan. I shall now put the amendment of Shri Ranga to the vote of the House.

Shri Ranga: May I request you to read it out? If you are not doing that, I will read it out.

Mr. Speaker: It is on the Order Paper which is with everyone.

Shri Ranga: Even then the House should know it.

Shri Speaker: Then I should read it out. Why should he read it? That is not the practice. When I put it to the vote of the House, I must read it.

Acharya Kripalani: May I Sir, seek some information from you and from the Government? This is a Draft Plan. The draft may be changed. How can we commit ourselves to a draft even if it is said that it only enunciates general principles. You know, Sir, that general principles come to be radically modified when details are worked out. So I think it would be better, now that we have discussed

[Acharya Kripalani]

it, if no vote is taken upon it because then we would be committing ourselves to things about which we know very little at present.

Shri Tyagi: On behalf of the Government there is no amendment seeking to approve of this. Therefore from this side it is discussion alone. There are only amendments which want to negative it. We want that on those amendments votes must be taken so that the country at large may know as to what the view of Parliament is.

Acharya Kripalani: How could there be any vote on the amendments when there is no proposition before the House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I point out that, on behalf of the Government, we deliverately did not put forward an amendment saying that we approve of this as a whole. It was not an accidental thing. We thought that this was a matter for discussion in a preliminary stage and not that the House should disapprove of it or approve of it. We wanted comments etc. Therefore I merely wished to explain it. But, of course, if some hon. Members opposite wish to press their amendments, so far as we are concerned they can do so and we shall vote as we choose.

Acharya Kripalani: If there has to be no vote, hon. Members who have given notice of their amendments may not like to move them.

Shri Tyagi: Let them say so.

Mr. Speaker: I asked hon. Members earlier as to which of the hon. Members wanted me to put their amendments to the vote of the House. Only Shri Ranga wanted his amendment to be put to the vote. I felt that all the other hon. Members wanted to say that all of them may be put together. But some of them were not willing to press them.

Shri Ranga: Am I to understand that the House is not supposed to be committed to anything at all, either to the preamble or to the conclusion of this draft Plan if the House is not divided on this particular question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I should like the House to be committed against the amendment of Shri Ranga so far as we are concerned.

Shri Ranga: We are prepared to accept it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If his amendment is at all correct then we should give up this whole business of finalising. It is obvious that then this whole thing collapses and we give up taking any further step in this particular matter. Therefore, it is important that this matter should be decided so far as his amendment is concerned.

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that a negative decision of the House also means approval?

Shri Tyagi: It does indirectly, because after all, when there are amendments to negative.....

Mr. Speaker: One at a time.

Acharya Kripalani: As I submitted, this negation of one amendment, whatever it is, also indirectly comes to be the approval of the Draft Plan which may be radically changed even during the course of its finalisation. So I submit that there is no point in taking a vote one way or the other and the amendments may be considered as out of order.

Shri Tyagi: rose—

Mr. Speaker: I need not hear him. I have already admitted all the amendments. The position is clear. Acharya Kripalani said that the Government has brought this Draft Plan. They would like to have the views of the House. Now if the House merely leaves it at this stage, certainly the Government is entitled to conclude that the House is generally in favour of the consideration of the Plan, the policy etc.

With respect to the details, they will certainly take all the details into consideration and then effect such modifications as may be necessary. Somebody can move that the Draft Plan as it is may be approved, in which case without the approval of the Parliament nothing more could be done. Then there is a negative one. If this is carried, the Plan itself falls through. If, on the other hand, it is

as the details are concerned, of course they are all subject to modification.

Shri Ranga: There is no positive motion from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: It is another matter. I am not here to interpret. It is not for me to give an interpretation of what the consequences will be. It is enough for me to say whether the amendment is in order or not. I hold that the amendment is in order. The House may vote for or against it.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan—A draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, disapproves of it because—

(a) it is unrealistic and misleading by reason of an overestimate in the targets of production and of savings and other resources; it under-estimates the required outlay mainly by ignoring the rising costs due to inflation inherent in the Plan; and is in the result improvident;....."

I am sure all hon. Members have got the Order Paper with them. If Shri Ranga and his Party members are not able to convince the House by all their speeches, my reading it now is not going to convince them one way or the other. Those in favour may please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Noes have it.

Shri Ranga: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I have voted wrongly. I have voted as 'abstention'. It should be 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I will add one to the 'Noes'.

Shri Naraindin (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mq vote is not shown as there is no light. My vote should be 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I will add that also.

Ch. Badan Singh (Bisauli): My machine is not working. I want to vote against.

Mr. Speaker: I will add one more to the 'Noes'. The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 9.

Noes: 221.

[DIVISION NO. 4] **AYES** [15.30 HRS.

Kamal Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Masani, Shri M.R.
Matin, Qazi
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Thakore, Shri M.B.

NOES

Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Alva, Shri Joachim
Amjad Ali, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badan Singh, Ch.
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barman, Shri
ppa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Beck, Shri Ignac e
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shr
Bhargava, Pandit M.B.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Borooah, thri P.C.
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Chanda K. Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanatha r
Choudhry, Shri C.L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Daulta, Shri P. S.
Deb, Shri N.M.
Deb, Shri P. G.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dindod, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dublish, Shri
Eacharan, Shri V.
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Gandhi, Shri M.M.
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jangde, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karmarkar, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khadiwala, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khimji, Shri
Khushwaqt Rai, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Kripalani, Acharya
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kumaran, Shri M.K.
Kumbhar, Shri
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.C.
Mahagaonkar, Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Maiti Shri, N.B.
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Malviya, Shri K.D.
Malaotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta Shri B.G.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Misra, Shri B.D.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naraindin, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimat Uma
Oza, Shri
Padalu, Shri K. V.
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pande, Shri C.D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Sarju
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Panna Lal, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S. K.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Radha Mohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shr
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Reddy, Shri R. L.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
ahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwat
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samantisinhar, Dr.
Sanganna, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satish Chandra, Shri
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shobha Ram
Shree Narayan Das, Shr
Shukla, Shi Vidya Charan
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, shri D.P.
Singh, Shri K.N.
Singh Shri M. N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shi Satyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Somani, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal.
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Wodeyar, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Shri Tyagi: Only *nava graha!*

Mr. Speaker: All the other amendments have to be formally disposed of. I will put all the other amendments to the vote of the House together.

Amendments Nos. to 10, 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

15.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th August, 1960."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th August, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

Shri Jhulan Sinha—not moving.

Shri Hem Raj.

15.16 hrs.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 14 and 15) by Shri Hem Raj

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

Mr. Speaker: The question is..... Order, order. I find a number of hon. Members leaving. Hon. Members are always forgetting that while I am standing, all other Members should sit down.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mostly it is on that side of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hem Raj: I introduce the Bill.

15.17 hrs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (COMPOSITION) BILL*

by Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters conected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 26-8-1960.

Mr. Speaker: Is not the Bill of Shri Shree Narayan Das an amendment of the Constitution?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It is provided in the Constitution. Article 171 says that Parliament shall by law provide, etc. I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

15·18. hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of new section 302) by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. Army (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I do not want to move it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi; Air Force (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I do not want to move it.

15·19 hrs.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 23) by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I introduce the Bill.

15·20 hrs.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF WATER AND AIR (IN UNION TERRITORIES) BILL*

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of water and air pollution by wastes and effluent from factories and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of water and air pollution by wastes and effluent from factories and for matters conected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extaordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 26-8-1960.

15·20½ hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 12, 64 etc.) by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

15·21½ hrs.

FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of section 9A) by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

15·22 hrs.

LABOUR EXPLOITATION (PROHIBITION) BILL*

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit exploitation of labour and for matters incidental thereto.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit exploitation of labour and for matters incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das, absent. Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Radha Raman, absent.

15.23

SOCIAL CUSTOMS (CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE) BILL—*contd.*

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 12th August, 1960, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for curtailment of expenditure on social customs and for matters connected therewith be circulated for the purposes of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1960."

Out of 1½ hours allotted for the discussion of this Bill, three minutes were taken up on the 12th August, and one hour and 27 minutes are now available. Shri Jhulan Sinha may kindly continue his speech.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, the other day, in moving my motion that the Bill to provide for curtailment on social customs, etc. be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, I tried briefly to state the background in which the whole Bill was conceived and brought before this

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 26-8-1960.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

House. We all know, in this country, especially the Hindus and others also spend a lot on social customs, not only on the religious or scriptural part, but on so many other ceremonies and rituals which are not essential thereto. In the course of these observances, they spend a good deal of money, not necessarily wanted for the observance of these rituals. I was trying to impress upon the House how these moneys could be saved and invested for the implementation of the development plans and for the betterment of the conditions in this country.

I was just trying to impress upon this House how we have had to labour all these years for getting money for the implementation of these plans by levying taxes to the extent we can levy them from the people, by borrowing money from the people in this country, by encouraging habits of thrift, saving and investment, and also by borrowing from many countries of the world and by asking for loans and assistance from other countries. This was the background in which the Bill has been conceived. If we exert ourselves voluntarily and if we could give a legal sanction to our voluntary efforts, we could save a lot of money and in this way find enough resources for the implementation of the Plan for which so much money is required.

We have had a very long and useful discussion over the implementation of the Plan and the resources therefor all these days and I do not consider it at all useful to enter into any details thereabout. I would only like to say this. There is a pamphlet published by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha in which a recital has been made of the extent of assistance we have sought and obtained from the countries of the world.—We have obtained assistance from the U.S.A., from the U.S.S.R., from Canada, from Australia, from New Zealand, from West Germany, from Japan, from France, from Norway, from Rumania, from Czechoslovakia, and we have obtained loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and also assistance from United Nations, from Private philanthrophic organisations and Technical assistance from other countries. I will not attempt to give the details of the loans and assistance given by all these countries. I would only give the total of all this. The total that I have been able to find from this list is Rs. 1,448 crores of loan and Rs. 322 crores of grants from all these countries taken together. It is a colossal amount and almost a staggering amount that we have been able to get from the other countries of the world.

I was just trying to impress upon the House whether it would be worth while with the reputation that this country possesses to go about asking for loan and assistance from other countries when there are ample resources available in this country which can be easily tapped. I have been able to make a rough assessment about the unnecessary expenditure that this country incurs on rituals, not on the religious part, but on rituals connected with birth, marriage, death, etc., of the people of this country. My estimate is that annually, we are spending unnecessarily over these things to the tune of not less than Rs. 10,000 crores. If we can find out some way of harnessing this money and channelling this money for the development of this country, we shall have done a good deal of assistance to ourselves.

I would just quote only two or three figures more. The Plans that we have already implemented and the Plans that are going to be implemented have been so thoroughly discussed and I need not quote any figures therefrom.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

Apart from taxation and the surpluses of Railways, apart from market borrowings or loans from the public, apart from small savings and other capital receipts, this country has received Rs. 188 crores as assistance from foreign countries and gone into Rs. 420 crores of deficit financing for the implementation of the First Plan.

So far as the Second Plan is concerned, up-to-date, the deficit financing that Government have indulged in comes to Rs. 1,200 crores, and the resources raised externally come to Rs. 800 crores. This is the position in which the country is placed, and this is the position through which the country has been passing. I would, therefore, request this country and this House to consider if it is worth-while or not to tap the resources available in this country, which are being almost wasted.

As I have just pointed out, my assessment is that this country is wasting, and not spending usefully. It is wasting not less than Rs. 10,000 crores per year on unnecessary rituals connected with birth, marriage and death. How can we channel this money into useful channels for the implementation of the Plan? I have thought out a way, which this Bill embodies. I have suggested that Government should prescribe a minimum expenditure for all sections of the people, over which money should not be spent on the rituals. If anybody incurs expenditure beyond the prescribed limit, he will be liable to a penalty. That penalty is not one of sending him to jail or imposing a fine on him and mix the income therefrom in the general revenues, but he is to be penalised by being asked to deposit twice the amount that he has overspent beyond the prescribed minimum. That is the provision that this Bill seeks to make.

As I said, nobody should have any objection to being penalised for his own interest. Whether it be in this country or in any other country in the world, penal laws have been abhorred only because they inflict hardship upon those concerned. But this Bill seeks to provide a penalty in the interests of the person who is penalised as well as the general community. I shall quote just only one sentence in this connection, from the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan, which we have adopted just this afternoon, and then request the House and the Government to consider whether it is worth-while to have any measures on these lines or not. All of us who are connected with public affairs in this country for a quarter of a century and even more, have felt that this country is not only overspending but wasting a lot of money over rituals, which do no good either to the person who indulges in such practices or rituals or to the country of which he happens to be a resident.

At page 56 of the Draft Outline, the framers of the Plan have stated:

> "For raising some resources for the public sector, it has been suggested, for example, that participation of private capital in existing or new public enterprises might be encouraged.".

My Bill is not concerned with this. Further on, they say:

> "Other methods of stimulating savings or of channelling them in the required direction may also be thought of.".

This Bill is merely a pointer to the direction in which the mind of Government should move. I think if Government take action as suggested in this measure, then Government will be able to find a lot of money, and will be able to successfully implement the Plan that is now before us or that might come up hereafter.

With these words, I move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for curtailment of expenditure on social customs and for matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1960.".

श्री स.जू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है,

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

इस में जो चीजें रक्खी गई हैं उन से मैं आम तौर पर सहमत हूं । यद्यपि मेरा यह खयाल है कि सारी चीजें कानून के तहत लाने से काम नहीं चलता, किसी भी देश में हर चीज के लिये कानून बनाया जाय, यह ज्यादा अच्छी बात नहीं होती और न यह देश के प्रोग्रेस के लिये ही ठीक है । कुछ बातों के लिये तो हमें यह भी मौका देना चाहिये कि जनता अपने तजुर्बे से सीखे, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि इतने लम्बे चौड़े अर्से के बाद भी शादी, पैदाइश आदि जितनी चीजों का इस बिल में जिक्र किया गया है, उन में काफी रुपया खर्च किया जाता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि कानून इस को कहां तक रोक सकेगा क्योंकि पिछले दिनों इसी सदन में एक कानून पास किया गया दहेज को रोकने के लिये । उस कानून के पास होने के बाद भी, मैं अपने यू० पी० का तजुर्बा बतलाता हूं, कम से कम ३०, ३० और ४०, ४० हजार रुपया तक लोग अपने लड़के की शादी के लिये लेते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाश वी० शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अभी पूरी तरह बिल पास नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : पूरी तौर पर नहीं पास हुआ है, लेकिन हो भी गया तो भी पता नहीं उस का क्या हश्र होगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ तो फायदा होगा ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इसी तरह से यह कानून भी बना तो इस से भी कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा । लेकिन इस में शक नहीं कि इस बिल के पीछे जो भावनायें हैं उन का आदर किया जाना चाहिये और ऐसे अखराजात पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये ।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक तर्क दिया है कि ऐसे खर्चों को रोक कर उन से जो रुपया बचे उस को प्लैन पर खर्च किया जाये । यहां पर प्लैन के बारे में भी काफी डिस्कशन हुआ, इस से जो खर्चा बचेगा उससे पता नहीं हम कितना रुपया इकट्ठा कर पायेंगे, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि इस से कुछ हद तक तो फायदा होगा । इसलिये मेरी राय में ला मिनिस्ट्री को चाहिये कि इस सिलसिले में एक कानूनी बिल वह इस सदन में लाये, और उस में इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाय । लेकिन यह जो बिल है जिस के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि लोगों की राय जानी जाय, इस में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिस के बारे में लोगों की राय जानने में आपत्ति हो। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बिल जनता की राय जानने के लिये सारे देश में सर्कुलेट किया जाये और साथ ही साथ इस सिलसिले में ला मिनिस्ट्री को एक कानून इस सदन में लाना चाहिये ताकि आज कल जिस तरह से इन चीजों पर रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वह रुक जाय और इस से लोगों में जो असन्तोष उत्पन्न हो रहा है वह भी मिट जाये । खासकर तौर पर जिन के पास आज पैसा ज्यादा है वे उस को इन बातों पर खर्च करते हैं और इस बिल को पास करने से दूसरे लोगों के दिलों में जो जलन की भावना होती है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं और मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूं, कि यह बिल पूरे देश में जनता की राय जानने के लिये भेज दिया जायेगा ।

Pandit K. C. Sharma: (Hapur): I oppose this Bill on the principle that this sovereign legislature should decide what is called the pith and substance of a legislation. The pith and substance or the substantive part of this legislation is what avoidable expenditure is. The Bill nowhere provides or lays down what is avoidable expenditure. Avoidable expenditure incurred by a person is a punishable offence. You do not prescribe definitely what the offence is, and yet you lay down that the offence is to be

punished. What is to be punished? Somebody else is to decide what the offence is. That is not permissible in enacting law. It is a wrong principle, and a wrong way to enact a law. The pith and substance of a legislation must be in the legislation itself. It is not permissible to leave it to the rule-making power. It is not the subordinate legislation authority or to delegated legislation authority. It is an impossible proposition.

Therefore, I beg to submit that, however laudable might be the motive of the hon. Mover, it is wrong to enact a measure of this nature, from the point of view of the principle of legislation, because it gives the power to prescribe what the offence is to a rule-making authority, which under the procedure accepted by democratic governments and democratic legislative bodies working under a democratic system is not acceptable.

Therefore, with these words, I oppose this Bill.

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल की मुखालिफत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । अंग्रेजी जबान के एक बड़े लेखक हुए हैं जिन का नाम था ओलिवर गोल्डस्मिथ । वे एक प्रकाशक के पास गये कि मेरी किताब को छापो । प्रकाशक ने कहा कि आपकी किताब में क्या है । उस ने कहा कि मैंने अभी किताब का नाम चुन लिया है, बाकी कुछ नहीं है । किताब मैं अब लिखूंगा । तो किताब के नाम की बिना पर वह प्रकाशक के पास गये कि जनाब वाला, मेरी किताब को छापिये, और किताब के सफहे खाली थे । किताब के जो अध्याय थे वे नदारद । तो मैं आप से कहता हूं कि इस बिल को आखिर किस बात के लिये जनता के पास भेजा जाये ? इस बिल को किस बात के लिये जनता की राय पूछने के वास्ते भेजा जाये ? इस में जो सब से बड़ा चीज है वही नहीं है । वह यह कि आखिर अवायडेबल सपेएक्न्डिचर है क्या चीज ? अवायडेबल एक्सपेंडिचर का फैसला पीछे होगा राय पहले मांगी जा रही है । यह तो ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे गाड़ी को घोड़े के आगे रख दिया । आम तौर पर घोड़ा गाड़ी के आगे होता है, लेकिन यहां उल्टी बात की जा रही है । तो मैं आप की सेवा में अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर आप ने इस बिल को जनमत के सामने भेजा तो जनता कहेगी कि हमारे जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं वे कैसे बिलों की हिमायत करते हैं ? यह लोक सभा के सदस्य जो हैं वे कैसे बिल हमारे पास भेजते हैं ? या तो आप कुछ मुकरर करते कि अगर किसी की पैदाइश हुई तो उस पर इतना खर्च होना चाहिये, किसी की मंगनी हुई तो उस पर इतना खर्च होना चाहिये, शादी हुई तो इतना खर्च होना चाहिये और अगर किसी की मौत हो गई तो उस का कुछ खर्च नहीं होना चाहिये, कारपोरेशन या म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को उस का जिम्मा लेना चाहिये । अगर आप वह करते मैं समझता कि कोई बात हुई, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया । मैं तो कहता हूं कि कोई जमाना था जबकि लोग बड़ी खुशियां मनाते थे जब किसी के घर में बच्चा पैदा होता था, कोई जमाना था जब लोगों को पैसा दिया जाता था जब किसी की शादी होती थी । कोई जमाना था जब अगर कोई बूढ़ा मर जाता था तो बड़ा जश्न होता था । लेकिन आज कल खुशी तब मनाई जाती है जब लड़का इम्तहान में पास होता है, उस के लिये टी पार्टी होती है, किसी के लड़के को नौकरी मिल गई तो जश्न होता है, किसी को कोई और चीज मिल गई तो जश्न होता है, किसी को लाटरी मिल गई तो वह अलग पार्टी करता है, अगर ५०,००० रुपया मिल गया तो उस में से ५,००० रु० खर्च कर दिया । इस तरह के खर्चे जो हैं उन को लोगों ने वैसे ही कम कर दिया है, अब इन खर्चों पर ज्यादा रोक लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, अब तो खर्चे और जगहों पर होते हैं । मैं आप को बतलाऊं, अगर कहीं कोई भाई वजीर, बन जाता है तो उस के

[श्री दी० चं० शर्मा]

लिये हर जगह हर शहर में पार्टियां होती हैं । परमात्मा करे मेरे सारे भाई वजीर बन जायें और उन के लिये पार्टियां हों । मुझे इस बात का कोई दुख नहीं है कि यह पार्टियां होती हैं । आज तो कोई भाई किसी म्यूनिसिपेलिटी में या कारपोरेशन में या विधान सभा में, विधान परिषद् में, लोक सभा में या राज्य सभा में चुने जाते हैं तो उन के लिये हर जगह पार्टियां होती हैं और बड़ा खर्च होता है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि उन के लिये आज शादियों से और दूसरी बातों से भी ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जो हमारे सामाजिक रिवाज हैं वह दिन ब दिन बदलते जा रहे हैं, कभी कहीं एक्सिस है कभी कहीं एम्फसिस है, कभी किसी बात पर जोर है, कभी किसी बात पर जोर है । इस वास्ते इस बिल में बतलाया गया कि सोशल कस्टम सिर्फ तीन हैं, एक पैदाइश, एक मौत और एक शादी । बहुत कुछ और भी हो सकते हैं, अगर आप प्रेस्क्राइब करने लगेंगे उन को तो पता नहीं कितनी चीजों को प्रेस्क्राइब करना होगा । उन को रिकग्नाइज करने का मतलब यह है कि उन पर जो खर्च होता है उस को नेशनल लोन्स में लिया जाये । हम सब चाहते हैं कि हमारी कौम पया जमा करे ताकि हमारी प्लैन्स कामयाब हों, लेकिन यह कहना कि हम खुशी मनाना बिल्कुल छोड़ दें, थोड़ी बहुत जो खुशियां मना लेते हैं उन की जगह पर अपने प्लैन्स को सपोर्ट करें, यह एक बड़ी अजीब बात है ।

मैं आप को बतलाऊं, मैं एक गांव में जा रहा था अपनी कांस्टिट्युएन्सी में । हमारे साथ और लोग भी थे । कुछ भाई वहां से निकल कर जा रहे थे । उन्होंने कहा कि जो हमारी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं वह आ रहे हैं, उन की बात भी जरा सुनो । दूसरे लोग कहने लगे कि क्या बात सुनें उन की ? वे भी यही कहेंगे कि बच्चे कम पैदा करो । हम लोग काफी बदनाम हो गये हैं कि हम जा कर लोगों से कहते हैं कि फेमिली प्लैनिंग करो । अब अगर यह बिल पास होगा तो लोग कहेंगे कि हम लोग यहां इसलिये गये हैं कि शादी में कम खर्च हो, या खर्च हो न हो । लड़का पैदा हो तो लोग बुरा न मनायें । पहले से ही हमारा नाम कुछ बहुत रोशन नहीं है, अब अगर इस मामले में कोई कानून बना दिया गया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे लिये गांवों में जाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा ।

इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे भाई जो हैं, जिन्हों ने यह बिल रक्खा है, उन की जो नीयत है उस की मैं बड़ी तारीफ करता हूं । उन की नीयत बहुत अच्छी है, उन के विचार बहुत ऊंचे हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि जो हमारी सामाजिक कुरीतियां हैं वे कम हों । वह चाहते हैं कि हमारा खर्च कम हो, लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है ।

सबसे आखिरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमने यह समझ लिया है कि हमारी जो भी कोई सामाजिक बीमारी है, जो भी हमारा किसी किस्म का दुःख है, उसका एक ही इलाज है, और वह इलाज यह है कि कानून बना लो। हमने अनटचेबिलिटी के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया, लेकिन क्या अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म हो गयी । अभी हमने उसकी रिपोर्ट पर डिसकशन किया है । क्या अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म हो गयी ? हर बात के लिए कानून बनाना और यह समझना कि कानून की मदद से हम हर एक कमजोरी को दूर कर सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है । पहले राय आम्मा पैदा करनी चाहिए । उसके बाद हो सकता कि वह कमजोरी दूर हो । इसलिए मैं अपने भाई से कहूंगा कि मेरे प्यारे भाई, बजाए इस के कि तुम यह कानून हम से पास कराओ, हर एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को यह कहो कि जब यहां से छुट्टी हो और वह अपने हलकों में जाएं, तो वहां जा कर कम से कम ५–६

लेक्चर इस सम्बन्ध में दें कि भाई इन चीजों पर कम खर्च करो। यह जब होगा तो मेरा ख्याल है कि उससे हमारा कुछ न कुछ काम बनता जाएगा।

और मैं यह कहता हूं कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने का सब से आसान तरीका यह है कि आप लोगों से कहें कि खर्च कम करो, और इस तरह से सामाजिक मामलों में दखल दें। किसी भी गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने के लिए यह बहुत आसान ख्याल है। तो मेरा यह भाई तो कांग्रेस का एक प्यारा है, कांग्रेस गवनमेंट का एक बाजू है, कांग्रेस गवनमेंट को पुष्ट करने वाला है, तो मैं कहता हूं कि मेरे भाई इस बिल को वापस ले ले। मेरा ख्याल है कि ज्यों-ज्यों वक्त गुजरता जाएगा ये कुरीतियां दूर होती जाएंगी।

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh) : It is very difficult to draw a line between religious practices and social customs in India, because most of the rituals and festivities connected with birth, marriage and death come under our religious scriptures. It can very well be argued that the Bill itself may be contravening article 25 of the Constitution of India, whereas Parliament has not been allowed to interfere with the religious practices that are prevailing in our country. And, that is a very good provision. Parliament has always laid it down as a rule not to legislate on any point which may be even touching any of the religious practices of any of the communities. Therefore, my first objection is that the Bill goes against fundamental guarantee given by the Constitution of India.

Then, the second objection against the Bill is, that the only important provision in the Bill is the punishment clause. Clause 1 is Title, clause 2 is the definition clause and clause 3 at once goes to punishment. It says:

> "Whoever incurs avoidable expenditure on social customs shall be liable to deposit as fine double the amount spent in excess of the prescribed limit in any of the various forms of recognised investments."

And the punishment also is 3 months simple imprisonment besides depositing double the amount.

In clause 4, the right to initiate proceedings is given to any private individual. Here in our country where litigation is already going on in large numbers, this simple legislation will add to that mass of litigation particularly when it is very difficult to define what avoidable expenditure is. Even if Government prescribes the limit as being only Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000, it will affect a person who is not literate enough or who does not generally keep an account book. A person who is not literate or who does not keep an account spends some amount. Somebody files a complaint in a criminal court that that man has spent more. He has not got any account book. Some oral evidence is let in; it is said that the man has exceeded the prescribed limit. The man says he has not. When he is asked whether he has got any document to show that he is not able to produce any. The result is that he is punished to 3 months' imprisonment. So, many people will be punished under this legislation not because the legislation makes it a crime but because false complaints have been initiated and false and perjured evidence has been given. On that ground also, this Bill has to be rejected by this House.

The other point is this. It touches social customs. Birth, death and marriage are not the only three things to be considered among social customs. There are many social customs that have to be taken into consideration where expenditure is incurred.

When people spend on deaths, marriages and births, where does the money go? After the abolition of the zamindari, there are a large number

[Shri Kalika Singh]

of poor communities in the villages who are not provided for. It is only on the occasion of births, marriages and deaths that they get something. It may not be a very large amount. But, they get something in the form of cloth or some petty amounts. Instead of trying to give them something you are just trying to deprive those people from getting anything. Who are the people in the villages and small towns who get this benefit from these customs? It is not the rich but the poor. Therefore, on that ground also, I oppose this Bill.

My other hon. friends have already opposed this Bill on other grounds. I also request my hon. friend, the Mover of this Bill to withdraw it.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने के लिए मैं श्री झूलन सिंह को दो दृष्टियों से धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

एक तो यह कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय इसको किसी वर्ग विशेष तक सीमित नहीं रखा । उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि यह हिन्दुओं पर लागू होगा या मुसलमानों पर लागू होगा या सिखों पर लागू होगा । उन्होंने इस विधेयक को अपनी सद्भावना के साथ सब के लिए उपस्थित किया है ।

दूसरे मैं इस दृष्टि से इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने वाले माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने संबंधी सारा अधिकार सदन के या अपने हाथ में सीमित नहीं रखा है । वह चाहते हैं कि इसको देश की सम्पत्ति जानने के लिए प्रसारित किया जाए ।

मैं समझता हूं कि ये परम्पराएं कोई साल दो साल में तो बनती नहीं । जिन परम्पराओं की ओर इस विधेयक में संकेत दिया गया है उनको बनने में शताब्दियां लगी हैं । लेकिन कुछ सामाजिक परम्पराएं ऐसी हैं कि जो हमारे स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् हमारे लिए भार बनती चली जा रही हैं । इस विधेयक के पीछे भावना यही है कि इस प्रकार की कुरीतियां जो हमारे लिए भार हो रही हैं, वे बन्द हो जाएं । हमारे देश में जो लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से सबल नहीं है लेकिन कुछ सामाजिक परम्पराएं ऐसी हैं कि जिनमें उन लोगों को भी फंसना पड़ता है । यह विधेयक इस भावना से रखा गया है कि ऐसे लोग उस खर्चे से बच सकें ।

मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इस विधेयक के विरोध में यह कहा गया कि बहुत सी बातें ऐसी होती हैं कि सामाजिक प्रचार से ही उनको हटाया जा सकता है । उनके लिए कानून की शरण लेना आवश्यक नहीं है । यह सही है कि सामाजिक प्रचार से कुछ बातों में सुधार हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर यही व्यवस्था हो तो फिर आपको कानून को तो एक ओर उठाकर रखना होगा क्योंकि जो भी सामाजिक कुरीतियां हैं वे सब सामाजिक प्रचार मात्र से ठीक हो जायेंगी । कानून का आधार तो इसी लिए लिया जाता है कि जो परम्परा बहुत बिगड़ चुकी है उसमें कानून के सहारे सुधार किया जाए । आप देखें कि देश में अस्पृश्यता की बुराई चली आ रही थी उसके लिए कानून बनाया गया । ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि भूतकाल में इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए किसी संगठन ने काम नहीं किया ताकि यह कलंक हमारे देश से दूर हो । किन्तु इसके लिए कानून की भी आवश्यकता अनुभव की गयी और कानून के जरिए भी यह चीज दूर होती जाएगी । मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता कि इस विधेयक के कानून बन जाने से इस दिशा में सुधार होने में कोई न्यूनता आजाएगी ।

एक बात को विशेष रूप से कह कर मैं सबल भाषा में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना चाहता हूं । सचमुच कुछ परम्पराएं तो बहुत बिगड़ चुकी हैं । देश में जो मृतक संस्कारों की परम्परा चली आ रही है उसके पीछे कुछ ऐसी ही भावनाएं काम कर रही हैं । हमारी

परम्परा के अनुसार जब आदमी का शरीरान्त हो जाता है तो हमारा उसके साथ तभी तक सम्बन्ध रहता है जब तक कि हम शमशान में जाकर उसका दाह कर्म नहीं कर देते । और दो तीन दिन बाद गृह शुद्धि कर ली जाती है । लेकिन यह परम्परा बन गयी है कि जब तक उसके बच्चे जीवित रहें तो आश्विन मास में जिस तिथि को उसकी मृत्यु हुई हो उस दिन उसका श्राद्ध करें । इसमें आज सामाजिक प्रचार से बहुत कुछ सुधार हुआ है लेकिन अगर इसके लिए कानून की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी तो उस सुधार को और अधिक बल मिलेगा ।

16 hrs.

मैंने एक व्यक्ति को देखा कि वह अपने पिता का श्राद्ध कर रहे थे । और वह पुरोहित को एक चारपाई देना चाहते थे क्योंकि किसी ने उनसे कहा था कि जो तुम यहां दोगो वह स्वर्ग में तुम्हारे पिता को मिलेगा। चारपाई और तो सब प्रकार ठीक थी लेकिन बीच में वह बुनी नहीं थी । उसमें एक बान इधर से उधर तक और एक उधर से इधर तक लगा हुआ था । मैं ने कहा कि जब आपकी यह चारपाई स्वर्ग जाएगी तो आपके पिता जी इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार करेंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि जाती थोड़े ही है, एक परम्परा का निर्वाह किया जा रहा है । तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार के खर्चों से भी लोगों को बचाने में इस कानून से कुछ सहारा मिल जाएगा ।

इसलिए जो सामाजिक परम्पराएं हमारे लिए भार हो गयी हैं और जिनके कारण कभी-कभी हमको लज्जित भी होना पड़ता है और जिनको सहज ही नहीं हटाया जा सकता, उनको हटाने का उद्देश्य इस प्रकार के कानून से पूरा हो सकेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को जनता की सम्मति जानने के लिए प्रसारित किया जाए और उसके बाद इस दिशा में सक्रिय पग उठाया जाए ।

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this Bill and the motion for more than one reason. In the first place, I am against this tendency to legislate for anything and everything under the sun. In my humble opinion we have got only certain things where we can legislate, we cannot legislate for anything and everything.

After all, it is true that ostentatious expenses after ceremonies are not proper. It is not a healthy sign. But, all the same, I do not think it would be necessary or, rather, proper to legislate for it. I remember the days of 1930's when under the influence of Gandhiji we cut down very much our expenses on so many customs on marriages and other occasions. Even rich persons used to do things in a very simple manner. It is very unfortunate that now again a sort of fashion has started particularly among the so-called higher strata of society where they are spending a lot of money after marriages. Let us hope that we will arouse social conscience in them and we will look down upon such ostentatious expenses. For example, if our hon. Ministers both in the States and at the Centre refuse to go where huge expenditure is incurred after marriages, where they spend a lot of money on flood lights and bands, I think it will go a long way to improve the condition. I fully know that there is a tendency among rich persons to always manage to see that some big dignitary is present at their marriage functions so that they can take photos and all that.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Members of Parliament should set an example.

Shri Oza: They are not satisfied with Members, they are only satisfied with Ministers. Somebody was

[Shri Oza]

light-heartedly talking that as in every marriage they require an elephant, a band or things like that they now require a Minister also. If we want to put down such expenses, I think we should stop going to such functions. I am sure that will go a long way in improving the situation.

Then, putting such an unenforceable legislation on our statute-book is not also a happy thing, because putting an unenforceable legislation on our statute-book diminishes or decreases respect for law and people are encouraged not to respect law. If this legislation goes on the statute-book, I am sure it will be very difficult to enforce it. The result will be that people will lose respect for law. There are so many good laws on the statute-book which require to be enforced. People will lose respect for those laws also and our task in enforcing them will become difficult. Therefore, such pieces of legislation which are not enforceable should not be brought on the statute-book.

The Bill is also very vague. It says: "avoidable expenditure", which means expenditure above a prescribed limit. The Government shall have to prescribe that limit. So the Government must prescribe a limit for a marriage occasion at Tatas or Birlas and another limit for such an occasion at a sweeper's place. I think it would be very difficult for the Government to prescribe such limits. Big schedules will have to be prepared and added. They will have to say that if a man got so much as income he will be able to spend a certain amount on a particular occasion, and a slab system rate upto the highest limit will have to be laid down. I think this piece of legislation will be, if I am allowed to say, ridiculous.

I would, therefore, request my hon. friend to withdraw the Bill and not unnecessarily agitate the public mind over this, because I am sure once this is circulated people will begin to say that this Government is putting up pieces of legislation just for show and they would never be able to enforce them. We have already got so many pieces of legislation which are very good and which require to be followed up. If you want to see that people have respect for such legislations we should refrain from putting this type of legislations on the statute-book. I would once again request my hon. friend to withdraw this Bill rather than circulate it among the public.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I entirely agree with those hon. Members who have said that our enthusiasm for social reform should find expression in our attempt to increase the volume of legislation passing through Parliament. It should be realised that the cure for every social evil does not lie in passing a law, because, after all, law will only express, possibly, in a legal form what the society otherwise expresses. But if the society cannot enforce what it expresses to be right or wrong, how a continuous volume of social legislation can enforce it is a question which we should ask ourselves.

This is a common problem which arises in every case where you try to remove a social evil by passing a law. How is the law to enforce itself? Take, for instance, the scheme of this Bill. Possibly, with the desire to remove this evil very few will disagree. But take, first of all, the immense difficulties which this legislation will face immediately after it goes to the statute-book. First of all, it tries to prohibit expenditure above a particular limit in connection with social customs. Social customs are defined as festivities and rituals connected with birth, marriage and death. Supposing it is neither a festivity nor a ritual but a pure reception, is it a festivity or a ritual? That will be a fine point. Secondly, the most important thing, namely, the prescribed limit is left to the rule making power of the Government. Now, how can there be a uniform limit for all classes of people? What may be the

most unhappy and unauthorised expenditure in the case of a peasant, who earns, possibly, less than Rs. 1,000 a year, might be a very reasonable amount to be spent by a man who earns, possibly, Rs. 5,000 a year and and so on. We cannot prescribe a uniform limit for the purpose of prohibiting expenditure on social and other festivities. If we do so we shall really be making ourselves absolutely ridiculous.

If, therefore, it is conceded that there must be different rules or different limits for different classes of people and different income groups, then we are again confronted with a terrible difficulty in enforcing this law. It will mean that we will have to make, first of all, an elaborate machinery for supervising the different income groups, for supervising the social and daily lift of hundreds and thousands of people spread out all over the country. There must be a machinery which must not only supervise but also keep a continuous watch on festivities which are taking place daily. Now at this very moment when we are speaking here I have no doubt that there are thousands of festivities going on all over India—religious and social—thousands literally speaking covering the entire length and breadth of this country. How is any machinery going to be set up which can keep a continuous watch over the performance of religious and other social activities of a population of 400 millions spread out over 400 thousand villages? It is a task which is so stupendous that I do not think any governmental machinery can undertake.

It must be left, in the last analysis, to the good sense of the individual concerned, to the social conscience of the villages and the towns in this country. It must be left to a growing sense of responsibility in our own selves so that we learn to avoid useless, waste of expenditure which is for the purpose of show and pump, and we learn to save as much as we can for the purpose of helping the developmental efforts of the country.

These are the ultimate palliatives which can be effective. If we try to make it effective by law we shall only be frustrating the object which we have in view. I entirely agree with those who have voiced their very strong opinion against passing a law on every subject. We are not here to make laws, we are here to do things effectively for attaining the objectives which we have set for ourselves having regard to and taking into account the difficulties lying in the way of making our policies effective and efficacious.

With these words, Sir, I take leave to resume my seat, but I strongly voice the opposition of the Government against a measure of this kind.

श्री झू नं सिंह: सभापति महोदय, जो मेरी आशा थी इस बिल को लाने में उसके खिलाफ बातें यहां पर नहीं हुई हैं। मैंने अंदाजा किया था कि थोड़े से माननीय सदस्य यहां और उससे भी थोड़े लोग बाहर इस बिल के मकसद को ठीक तरह से समझने की कोशिश करेंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल को ठीक समझा और इस बिल की धाराओं के ठीक माने लगाये। जो इतराज कुछ माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाय गए हैं, उनका उत्तर देने के लिए अब मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मैं कभी भी इस भ्रम में नहीं रहा हूं कि सामाजिक सुधार सिर्फ कानून पास कर देने से ही हो सकते हैं। जिन लोगों ने मेरा भाषण सुनने की तकलीफ की, उन्होंने देखा होगा कि मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही दावा किया था कि कानून बना देने से जरा हम उन सामाजिक सुधारों को कुछ उत्तेजना दे सकते हैं। माननीय श्री ओझा जी की सोशल कांशेंस की बात को भी मैं ने सुना है और उसको समझा है। सोशल कांशेंस जागृत करने के लिए जो तरीके उपलब्ध हैं और जिन को ले कर लोग इस बारे

[श्री झूलन सिंह]

में प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उनसे मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन सामाजिक सुधार का ख्याल जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने और सरकार की तरफ से भी कहा गया है तभी पूरा हो सकता है जब सोशल कांशेंस जागृत हो और उस सोशल कांशेंस को कुछ हद तक जागृत करने के लिए इस बिल के द्वारा पग आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है।

मेरे इस निर्दोष बिल में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को यह गंध भी आई है कि मैं धार्मिक स्वाधीनता में बाधा डालना चाहता हूं। मेरे दिल और दिमाग के किसी भी कोने में यह बात कभी भी नहीं आई है और न मैंने इस किस्म की कभी कोशिश की है। मैंने लोगों के धार्मिक और सामाजिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने की कभी कोशिश नहीं की और न ही उनकी इस बारे में जो इच्छा है, उसको डिसटर्ब करने की कभी कोशिश की। मैंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि जहां तक धार्मिक पहलू का सम्बन्ध है मैं इसमें कोई बाधा डालना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं इस बिल को सिर्फ सोशल रिफार्म की बात भी नहीं मानता हूं। माननीय ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने सोशल रिफार्म की जो बात सुनाई, मैं उनकी राय से सहमत हूं। लेकिन यह तो सिर्फ सोशल रिफार्म की बात नहीं थी, यह तो सोशो-इकोनोमिक रिफार्म की बात थी।

मैंने अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट बताया है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय चारों तरफ प्याला ले कर मांगते फिरते हैं और कहते फिरते हैं कि आप भी दे दो, आप भी दे दो ताकि हारा प्लान चल सके। क्या यह शर्म की बात नहीं है?

श्री नरसिंहन् (कृष्णगिरि): कल उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि उन्होंने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया है।

श्री झूलन सिंह: कोई भी मांगने वाला अपने को स्वाभिमानी से कम नहीं समझता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह हमारे देश के लिए प्रतिष्ठा की बात है कि जब हम चालीस करोड़ हैं तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे अर्थ मंत्री बाहर जा जा कर मांगते फिरें, चाहे वह दोस्ती के नाते मांगते फिरते हों, चाहे किसी और नाते। मैं ने बताया कि चौदह सौ करोड़ रुपया या कितना रुपया लोगों ने दिया लेकिन उसका लाभ उठाया गया। क्या हमारे देश के लिए यह स्वाभिमान की बात होगी, कि पैसे को नाच, तमाशे, दोस्तों को खिलाने में हम खर्च करते फिरें। इम्तहान पास करने की खुशी में, या मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद जो जलसा होता है, मैंने उसका जिक्र नहीं किया था। रोज लोग मिनिस्टर बनें, रोज जलसे करें, कोई झगड़े वाली बात नहीं है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह स्वाभिमान की बात नहीं होगी कि लोग नाच में, तमाशे में और धूम-धाम में पैसा खर्च करते फिरें और हिन्दुस्तान के जो राजकाज चलाने वाले हैं वे कर्ज के भरोसे पड़े रहें और देखते रहें कि कब कर्ज मिलता है और कब हमारा काम चलता है। यह इज्जत की बात नहीं है।

स्माल सेविंग्स के लिए आपका एक महकमा है। अक्सर लोग घूमते फिरते हैं इसमें लोगों से रुपया लेने के लिए। सरकार का पब्लिसिटी का महकमा भी उसमें अपना योगदान देता है और वह भी प्रयत्न करता है। हम लोग भी अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में अपने तरीके से उसके लिए कोशिश करते हैं। पर क्या यहां बैठकर पार्लियामेंट में हमारा यह अधिकार नहीं है कि हम लोगों को यह कहें कि वे इस तरह से फिजूल पैसा खर्च न करें और अगर करेंगे तो उनको सजा होगी और यह चीज उनके ही हित में है, यह पैसा उनके पास ही जायेगा, वही इससे लाभान्वित होंगे?

श्री का लेकर सिंह: ये सेविंग्ज सरकार के पास कैसे पहुंच जायेंगी?

श्री झूलन सिंह: आप जानते हैं कि सरकार के पास पैसा कैसे आता है। यह सब आपको पता है, मैं इसके बारे में क्या बता सकता हूं। मैंने इसके बारे में अपनी टूटी फूटी

भाषा में पहले बताने की कोशिश की है । आपके पास समझने की शक्ति है और उसको आपको इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये । ये इसमें मैं आपकी कोई सहायता नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

इस सिलसिले में मैंने जो बातें कही हैं वे सच्चे दिल से और शुभ भावना से कही हैं ताकि इस देश का आर्थिक भविष्य उज्जवल हो और आर्थिक भविष्य ही उज्जवल न हो बल्कि हम स्वाभिमान से रह सकें । इस देश की आज़ादी भी चली गई थी, हम गिर भी गए थे लेकिन एक बात का हमें गर्व है कि हमारा नैतिक पतन बहुत हद तक नहीं हुआ और वह अभी भी नहीं हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सारी चीज़ हमारी चली गई लेकिन हमारा मान और स्वाभिमान बना रहा तो दुनिया में फिर हम अपना स्थान हासिल कर सकेंगे । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहता था कि सरकार इस बिल को लोगों की राय जानने के लिए प्रचारित करती लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि सरकार को और कुछ दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को कुछ इसमें संकोच हो रहा है, उनको दिक्कत मालूम हो रही है । मैं अपने मित्र श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने इस बिल को सही माने में समझा है और उन्होंने इसका समर्थन किया है । मेरी भावनाओं की कद्र जिन अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने की है, मैं उनका भी आभारी हूं ।

मेरा इस बिल को लाने का जो मूल उद्देश्य था वह यह था कि मैं सरकार का तथा देश का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊं । साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता था कि सरकार के दिमाग में इस तरह की जो बातें हो रही हैं, उनको ठोक दूं । मेरा यह जो ध्येय था वह काफी हद तक पूरा हो गया है । इसलिए मैं सदन से यह अनुमति चाहूंगा कि मुझे इस बिल को वापिस लेने की आज्ञा दें ।

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.20 hrs.

OLD AGE MARRIAGE RESTRAINT BILL

(by Shri Mohan Swarup)

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to put a restraint on marriage in old age be taken into consideration."

सभापति महोदय, बिल को पेश करने से पहले कुछ विचार इस सदन में जाहिर किये गये थे कि सोशल रिफार्म्स के सम्बन्ध में कोई बिल पेश करना या कानून बनाना एक बेकार सी बात है । इस सम्बन्ध में शारदा एक्ट और दूसरे कानूनों का और अभी जो बिल डाइवोर्स के सिलसिले में पास किया गया है, उन का भी जिक्र आया । लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि भले ही इन कानूनों पर सख्ती के साथ अमल न हो सके, लेकिन कानून तो अपनी जगह मौजूद रहेगा और उनको इस्तेमाल भी अगर किसी समय हो गया तो दूसरे लोगों के लिये वह एक सबक बन सकता है । इस तरह के कानूनों की आवश्यकता है । हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा देश है जहां अपनी ओर से कोई आदमी सुधार नहीं चाहता, या उन को पसन्द नहीं करता । ऐसे लोगों के लिये कुछ थोड़े से कानून की जरूरत होती है । इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सोशल रिफार्म्स के सिलसिले में इस तरह के कानून बनें ।

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जाहिर सी बात है कि ५० साल से ऊपर के लोगों को, जो कमजोर हो जाते हैं, शादी करने की इजाजत देना समाज में एक विषमता पैदा करना है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : और जो २६ सालों में कमजोर हो जाते हैं ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : शादी का जहां तक सवाल है, इस का एक बहुत पुराना इतिहास है । जिस समय दुनियां में कुछ नहीं था, अन्धकार था, ईश्वर ने एक मानव को पैदा किया । थोड़े दिन तक उस मानव को हर तरह की सहूलियत दी गई, खाने की, पीने की, पहनने की, सोने की, लेकिन उस ने विधाता से कहा कि अकेले रहते हुए मेरा दिल नहीं लगता है, कोई दूसरा प्राणी और भी चाहिये । तब पुराणों की कथा के अनुसार, विधाता ने उस मानव को, जो कि प्रथम मानव था, सुला दिया । नींद में उस के शरीर के दो हिस्से किये गये और एक हिस्से को स्त्री और दूसरे हिस्से को पुरुष बना दिया गया । पुरुष का नाम मनु रक्खा गया और स्त्री का नाम शतरूपा रक्खा गया । कहते हैं कि रहते रहते दोनों में झगड़ा शुरू हुआ और दोनों फिर विधाता के पास गये । उन्होंने कहा कि इस झगड़े का निपट ररा करो, तुम जाओ और झगड़े को खत्म करो । मनुष्यों और दूसरे पशुओं में सेक्सुअल इम्पल्स होता है । फिर इन्सान तो एक शोसल बिइंग है । उस के साथ सेक्सुअल इम्पल्स भी होता है । इसी तरह से शादी एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज है । इसी के साथ साथ बाइबल में भी आदम और हव्वा का किस्सा मशहूर है । आदम बनाया गया और हव्वा बनाई गई । जब हव्वा के कहने से आदम ने निषिद्ध फल खा लिया तो दोनों को जन्नत से निकाला गया । इस तरह से मालूम होता है कि शादी का जो सम्बन्ध है, शादी की जो सहूलियत है, वह बहुत अर्से से है । ज्यों-ज्यों दुनियां बढ़ती गई, आदम और हव्वा की सन्तानें, मनु और शतरूपा की सन्तानें बढ़ती गईं, त्यों-त्यों लीगलाइज्ड वे में सेक्सुअल इम्पल्स को रोकने के लिये शादी का सिलसिला जोड़ा गया । शादी का जहां तक सवाल है, हिन्दू ला और हिन्दू संस्कृति में वह एक सक्रामेंट है, वह एक कंट्रक्ट नहीं है जैसा कि ईसाइयों में है और दूसरी जगहों पर है । उन के यहां एक कंट्रक्ट होता है, किसी अदालत में गये और दोनों ने कंसेंट दी और शादी हो गई । लेकिन हिन्दू समाज में और हिन्दू सभ्यता के अनुसार शादी एक सेक्रामेंट है, एक बन्धन है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से जो शादियां होती हैं और शादी के सम्बन्ध में जो खराबियां पहुंच जाती हैं, वह समाज में विषमता पैदा करती हैं ।

एक बार सिकन्दर ने अरस्तु से पूछा कि रति प्रसंग कितनी बार होना चाहिये । अरस्तु ने कहा कि सिर्फ एक बार और वह भी बच्चा पैदा करने के लिये, आनन्द के लिये नहीं । इसी तरह से एक बार रुस्तम से, जो कि ईरान का बहुत बड़ा पहलवान था, उसके बेटे ने कहा, उस के बेटे का नाम सोहराब था, और वह अपने जमाने का मशहूर ताकतवर पहलवान था, कि मेरा मन नहीं लगता है, एक भाई मुझे और चाहिये । तो रुस्तम ने कहा कि मेरी एक टांग तो कट चुकी है, क्या अब दूसरी टांग भी कटवाने का इरादा है ? इस का मतलब यह था कि इतनी शारीरिक शक्ति तो मैं दे चुका, उस के बाद दूसरी बार अपनी शक्ति नहीं देना चाहता । इस तरह से शादी का एक महत्व है और उस का किसी तरह से खराब तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये । बूढ़े को, पंगु को और कमजोर को कोई हक नहीं है कि शादी कर के गलत तरीके इस्तेमाल करे ।

ठीक है, एक और दोस्त ने भी कहा कि बुड्ढों को भी हक है शादी का । कई बार लोगों ने कहा कि शादी इसलिये होती है कि खाना पकाया जा सके और गृहस्थी का काम चल सके । यह क्या कोई खिलवाड़ है, मजाक है ? खाना पकाने के लिये शादी नहीं होती । इस के लिये कुक मिल सकता है, गृहस्थी का काम सम्भालने के लिये मुलाजिम मिल सकता है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ५० साल से ऊपर के आदमी के लिये किसलिये स्त्री चाहिये ? शादी का मतलब क्या है ?

जहां तक उम्र का सवाल है, १२ साल की लड़की के गर्भ रह सकता है, ऐसी डाक्टरों की राय है । इस के साथ-साथ १५ वर्ष का लड़का भी इस काबिल हो जाता है कि वह गर्भ धारण करा सके । जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान में आदमियों की ऐज का सवाल है वह ६० और ७० साल के बीच में है । आज यहां के ज्यादातर आदमी ६० या ७० साल से ज्यादा जिन्दा नहीं रहते ।

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): But the average age is 31 only.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं कह रहा हूं कि ६० साल से ज्यादा बहुत मुश्किल से आदमी जिन्दा रहता है ।

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Look at the Treasury Benches.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इसी के साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में जो कुव्वत होती है वह १८ से २१ साल तक ही रहती है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is blind to the Treasury Benches!

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में १८ से २१ साल तक की उम्र तक शरीर में कुव्वत और स्फूर्ति रहती है । उस के बाद शरीर में स्फूर्ति नहीं रहती और ५० साल के बाद तो आदमी बिल्कुल बेकार बुड्ढा और कमजोर होने लगता है । यह इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान का ढंग है । पहले शायद कभी १०० बरस तक लोग जिन्दा रहते हों, लेकिन आज तो हिन्दुस्तान में १०० बरस तक के आदमी बहुत कम नजर आते हैं ।

इसी के साथ-साथ एक चीज और भी है कि डाक्टरों की राय के मुताबिक स्त्री ४५ वर्ष तक ही गर्भ धारण कर सकती है । ४५ साल के बाद उस के बच्चा नहीं होता । इस तरीके से ५० वर्ष के बाद वह भी बेकार हो जाती है । इसी तरह से ऐसी अवस्था में, ५० साल का आदमी शादी करे तो नतीजा यही होगा कि थोड़े दिनों के बाद, वह मर जायेगा और एक बेवा को छोड़ जायेगा । बहुत से ऐसे वाकयात देखे जाते हैं ।

बुड्ढों की शादी की कई एसपेक्ट्स हैं । कुछ शादियां तो इस कारण हो जाती हैं कि वर महोदय धनवान होते हैं और लड़की का पिता बहुत गरीब होता है, धन का लालच देकर वर महोदय लड़की के मां बाप को राजी कर लेते हैं और शादी हो जाती है । ज्यादातर केसेज में ऐसा ही होता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि वर की मौजूदगी में ही इस तरह की नौजवान लड़कियां कुलटा हो जाती हैं और समाज के लिए कलंक बनती हैं । या दूसरी चीज यह होती है कि दस बरस के बाद जब वर महोदय दुनिया से चल बसते हैं तो वह एक बेवा की शक्ल में संसार में जीवन बिताने के लिए मजबूर हो जाती है ।

एक चीज और काबिले गौर है । फैमिली प्लानर्स ने यह कर दिया है कि जो बच्चे हों वह चालीस साल की उम्र तक पैदा हों ताकि बाप के ६० साल का होने तक वह अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें । अगर कोई बच्चा ५० साल की उम्र में पैदा होगा तो वह अपने बाप के साठ साल का होने तक अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो पायेगा और अगर पिता खत्म हो जाता है तो ऐसे बच्चों को दूसरों का मुंह देखना पड़ता है और दूसरों का आसरा तकना पड़ता है । इसलिए इस चीज पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गरीब देश है । यहां पर खाने पीने की बहुत कमी है । अभी हमारे दोस्त झूलन सिंह ने एक बिल रखा । उसकी अवहेलना की गयी, उसका मजाक उड़ाया गया । कहा जाता है कि देश में खाने पीने की चीजों की कमी है । इसीलिये परिवार नियोजन पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ताकि बच्चों की संख्या में

[श्री मोहय स्वरूप]

कमी की जा सके । इसका कारण यह है कि आबादी बढ़ रही है । हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल ५० लाख आबादी बढ़ जाती है, दो साल में एक करोड़ आदमी बढ़ जाते हैं । कहा जाता है कि सन् १९६२ तक हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी ४२ करोड़ हो जायेगी और उसी के साथ-साथ यह भी कहा जाता है कि खाद्यान्न की भी कमी हो जायेगी । कहा जाता है कि ९ लाख टन गल्ले की उस वक्त कमी होगी । तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि आबादी बढ़ रही हो, जब कि खाद्यान्न की कमी हो, मुल्क गरीब हो, और फैमिली प्लानिंग पर जोर दिया जा रहा हो, तो यह कहां तक मुनासिब है कि ५० साल से ज्यादा उम्र वाले शादी करने के ख्वाब देखें । मैं इसको मुनासिब नहीं समझता ।

सरकारी आकड़ों द्वारा बताया गया कि गरीब लोगों में ७२ प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं कि जिनके आध दरजन से अधिक बच्चे हैं । भारत में बहुत ज्यादा बच्चे मर जाते हैं । एक लाख में से करीब ४५ हजार बच्चे ५ साल की उम्र तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते मर जाते हैं । इसी के साथ बहुत सी गर्भिणी स्त्रियां भी मरती हैं । मेरे पास फिगर हैं । सन् १९५५-५६ में भारत-वर्ष में ९,१७,६२८ गर्भिणी स्त्रियों की मृत्यु हुई । ये स्त्रियां कमजोर होने के कारण मरती हैं । बच्चा पैदा करने के लिए एक शक्तिशाली शरीर चाहिए । ज स्त्रियां कमजोर और शक्तिविहीन होंगी तो बच्चे ख्वामख्वाह मर ही जायेंगे । यह स्थिति है कि बच्चों की मृत्यु संख्या बढ़ रही है, गर्भिणी स्त्रियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, और ५० साल से अधिक के महाशय शादी की बात सोचें । आज मुल्क फैमिली प्लानिंग की बात सोच रहा है और वह इस उम्र में शादी की बात सोच रहे हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा नहीं करेंगे, फिर आपको क्या ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : कहा जाता है कि आरटिफिशियल साधनों से परिवार नियोजन हो । एक बार गांधी जी से मिलने एक महिला मारगरेट सिगर १९३६ में आयी थीं । वह आरटिफिशियल फैमिली प्लानिंग में एक्सपर्ट थीं । वह जापान गई थीं और दूसरे मुल्कों में भी गई थीं और हिन्दुस्तान भी आयी थीं । उन्होंने गांधी जी से इस विषय पर बातचीत की । गांधी जी ने कहा कि ऐसा करने का अर्थ होगा कि हम समाज में विषमता पैदा करें । हमारी पुरानी परम्परा ब्रह्मचर्य की है जिसके द्वारा वीर्य को रोकना चाहिये । अगर हम उस परम्परा को छोड़ देंगे तो देश में करप्शन बढ़ जायेगा । आरटिफिशियल फैमिली प्लानिंग का यही मतलब है । गांधी जी ने यह मिसाल दी थी कि अगर किसी किसान से यह कहा जाये कि जो उसके पास उम्दा बीज है गेहूं का उसको वह चट्टान पर बो दे, तो यह आरटिफिशियल फैमिली प्लानिंग की बात भी वैसी ही होगी । आज इसके लिए क्लिनिक्स खुले हैं । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार लोगों से कहा जा रहा है कि तुम और ज्यादा इस तरह की बातें करो क्योंकि बच्चा तो होना नहीं है । कहने का मतलब यह है कि इससे और ज्यादा व्यभिचार बढ़ेगा, इससे व्यभिचार को और ज्यादा प्रेरणा मिलेगी । तो मेरा कहना है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान को जिन्दा रहना है और उसको अपनी परम्पराओं के मुताबिक चलना है तो चरित्र पर बल देना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में जिन्दगी के चार स्टेजज बनाये गये थे । एक स्टेज तो ब्रह्मचर्य की थी जो कि २५ साल तक रहती थी । उस समय तक उस्ताद लड़कों को पढ़ाते थे । २५ वर्ष के बाद गृहस्थ आश्रम शुरू होता था । गृहस्थ आश्रम ५० साल तक चलता था, और उसके बाद वाणप्रस्थ शुरू होता था, और उसके बाद आदमी सन्यास लेकर भगवान की याद किया करता था । यह हिन्दुस्तान की वैदिक ऐज की परम्परा थी । उसके अनुसार भी ५० बरस के बाद शादी करना उन परम्पराओं की अवहेलना करना है, उनका मजाक उड़ाना है ।

जहां तक सैक्सुअल सैटिसफैक्शन का सवाल है वह सिर्फ सन्तान उत्पन्न करने के लिए होना चाहिए। अगर सन्तान की उत्पत्ति के अलावा भी उसका कुछ मतलब है, तो मैं निहायत अदब से कहूंगा कि वह इन्सानियत के खिलाफ, सभ्यता के खिलाफ और समाज के खिलाफ एक घोर अत्याचार है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो आप कह रहे हैं उसको मानते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के लिए केवल एक घंटा दिया गया है और माननीय सदस्य ने अब तक २२ मिनट ले लिये हैं। और भी दूसरे लोग इस पर बोलना चाहेंगे।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : चाइल्ड मैरिज रेस्ट्रेंट एक्ट १९२९ में धारा ३-४ के अन्तर्गत यह कहा गया है कि अगर वर १८ साल से ऊपर और २१ साल से नीचे है और वह किसी नाबालिग वधू से, जिसकी उम्र १५ साल से कम है, शादी करता है तो १५ दिन की सजा और एक हजार रुपया जुरमाना देना होगा। लेकिन अगर पचास साल का आदमी १४ साल की लड़की से शादी करे तो क्या वह सजा के योग्य नहीं होगा। चूंकि आपने समय के मुताल्लिक कहा है, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हुआ फिर निवेदन करता हूं कि इन बातों पर गौर करके और समाज की विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार सक्रिय कदम उठाए और इस विधेयक को टेंटेटिव बुक में स्थान दे।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to put a restraint on marriage in old age be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this Bill.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): How old are you?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I oppose it not in the context of my own life, not in the context of my own age and not in the context of my own personal feeling, but I oppose it because of the principles involved in this Bill. I can assure you that I have no desire to marry again. So my opposition should not be taken as something personal. In the first place, I want to know what is old age. The conception of old age differs from country to country....

An Hon. Member: And man to man.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, and man to man, from one social group to another social group, from the inhabitants of one geographical region to the persons living in another geographical region. Old age is conditioned by so many things. Old age is not simply a question of calendar. It is not a question of years, months, weeks and days. Old age depends upon so many things. Nowadays we are having very advanced researches in medical science.

An Hon. Member: Rejuvenation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And those who have been keeping themselves posted about advanced researches will bear me out when I say that the old conception of old age does not hold good now. So many things are done. For instance, rejuvenation, this and that. I do not want to go into the whole gamut of medical theories to show what old age is.

Now, take the case of U.K. In U.K. nobody will say that a man is old at the age of 50.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): May I point out that this Bill does not say that you are old even at the age of 60? If you go through the Bill you will find that a man of 70 can marry a girl of 21.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am coming to that. Therefore, I was submitting very respectfully that old age is not a matter of 50. As our expectation of life rises in this country, we will

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

see that the frontiers of old age start receding. Therefore, I oppose this Bill. Because, in the first instance, the time limit of old age is put at 50. I think this is against all medical research so far conducted. This is against all theories of science which are obtainable in the world today. Secondly, I cannot understand an hon. Member bringing forward a Bill to oppose all kinds of marriages by old persons, saying that a person should not be allowed to marry after 50, 60 or 70, whatever it is. Here, my hon. friend thinks that an old man, who is aged 50, can marry a woman, a girl of 21 years of age or a girl of 20 years and one day old, but he cannot marry a girl of 20 years or below 20. This is a kind of logic which I think I cannot understand—to bar an old man from marrying a girl of 20 or below 20. But you do not debar him from marrying a girl of 20 years plus one day. If there is a likelihood of a girl of 20 becoming a widow, there is also a likelihood of a girl of 20 years plus one day becoming a widow. Therefore, the argument that he may leave behind a widow is not good. If he is leaving behind a widow, it does not matter what her age is. If you say that a widow has no way of spending her life I say that she has a chance of marrying. After all, widow-remarriage is also there. Also, a young widow is more likely to get re-married than an old widow. Therefore, I think this artificial limit of age is not in consonance with our social customs or with our medical research.

Again, it has been stated in the Bill that it shall be the responsibility of the Collector to see that such a marriage does not take place in the district. I have heard of old mythological gods who had 1,000 arms and who had so many legs, who had so many eyes. Of course, I respect them and I have nothing to say against them. In those days, it would have been possible. But to think that a Collector in this *Kaliyuga* can be "all seeing and all knowing" and can keep a watch on the marriages of all the persons in his district is to expect something impossible from him. I think this is a thing which cannot be done.

At the same time, our Collector says: formerly, we were there to preserve law and order. We could do that very well. Now, we have been saddled with developmental activities. We are asked to see to the implementation of the various aspects of the Five Year Plan. Sometimes there are floods in the country and we are asked to give relief. Our work is increasing. We are also asked to see whether the social legislation which you are passing everywhere in a great hurry is being implemented or not. After all, we must remember that these Collectors are not persons of inexhaustible strength and persons of inexhaustible energy that they can keep a watch on all the marriages that are taking place. I think, Sir, no Collector in any part of the world can take responsibility for that.

My point is that even if you pass this Bill, the law will be followed more in its breach than in its observance because nobody will be able to see whether it is being implemented or not. Take the Sharda Act. We passed the Sharda Act, and it was a good thing that we passed it. We raised the age of consent of girls. We did that. But I ask you one question. Is that Sharda Act being implemented? Certainly not. If it is not being put into practice it is because our resources are so slender, our arms are so small, our police is so inadequate and our magistracy is so insufficient in proportion and, therefore, so many marriages are taking place in the villages, and even in the cities, which contravene the provisions of that Act. So, if you cannot implement that wholesome law, I cannot understand how you could try to saddle our Collectors with this piece of legislation. So, it is bound to fail in its purpose.

Again, it is said that in respect of age under dispute the certificate of a

Civil Surgeon shall be considered final. I think this is something new which I am hearing today. I find that sometimes people produce horoscopes. Of course, I am told that horoscopes are not thought to be legally admissible. Sometimes people produce certificates. There are certain places where they are not legally admissible. The only thing that is permissible, I think, in some places is a matriculation certificate from the University. The age which is given there is thought to be very authentic. In every University you find persons saying that their age should be modified and they bring all kinds of certificates. They are turned down for the simple reason that the Civil Surgeon cannot be a good judge of the age of any person. Civil Surgeons cannot have any of those medical checks and measurements which can indicate the life of a person. This is also a kind of lacuna in this Bill.

Again, it has been said that a man who procures old age marriage shall be punishable with imprisonment of one year and with a fine of Rs. 1,000. My hon. friend was saying that our marriage is a sacrament. I agree with him. But here he is thinking of some procurer. I cannot understand how this procuring business can go on in a business which is a sacramental thing. Who is going to procure this? I cannot understand this. The word procurer is very, very odious in meaning and has very odious associations. I think it should not be used in connection with a Bill of this kind. You can say that any person who abets or helps in this kind of a marriage will be punished. I do not know how you would prove as to who is the procurer.

Shri A. K. Sen: Professor Sharma does not know what procurer is. He is totally ignorant of what procurers are.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have hit the nail upon the head when you told me that I do not understand what this word is. There are some persons who negotiate marriages between two persons. I have heard of negotiations, but I have never heard of procurers. I think the use of this word is very, very unhappy in this context.

Again, I would say that the punishment of one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000 are such as cannot act as deterrents. I therefore think that this Bill would have done very well if it had been a straightforward Bill saying that no man shall marry after such-and-such age. But this Bill says that you can marry but you must marry a girl of such-and-such age. All these things are full of loopholes that will defeat the very purpose of this Bill.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Could we know the age of Professor Sharma?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री मोहन स्वरूप जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका पूरे तौर पर तो नहीं लेकिन उसकी भावना का आदर करता हूं और उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

हमारे देश में निस्संदेह बहुत सी सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ हैं । बाल-विवाह, दहेज इत्यादि कई प्रकार की हमारे देश में कुरीतियाँ हैं । ये सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ जो वृद्धावस्था में लोग विवाह करते हैं, उससे भी उत्पन्न होती हैं और उनसे कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं । वृद्धावस्था मे जब विवाह किया जाता है उससे जो परेशानी कई बार उठानी पड़ती है, उसके जो दुष्परिणाम कई बार निकलते हैं, वे सचमुच हमारी समाज के लिए घातक सिद्ध होते हैं ।

अभी हमारे वयोवृद्ध सदस्य श्री दो० चं० शर्मा जी ने भाषण किया और कहा कि हर देश में जहाँ तक अवस्था का प्रश्न है, उसके अलग अलग मापदंड हुआ करते हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश मे शारीरिक प्रक्रिया को देखते हुए,

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य को देखते हुए, सचमुच यह कहा जा सकता है कि ५० वर्ष की अवस्था में मनुष्य इस काबिल नहीं रह जाता है कि वह शादी कर सके । जहां तक विवाह का सम्बन्ध है, इसके दो ही अर्थ होते हैं, एक तो शारीरिक आनन्द के लिए विवाह किया जाता है और दूसरे सन्तानोत्पत्ति के लिए । जहां तक अनैतिकता के फैलने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में इस बात की सख्त जरूरत है कि इसको फैलने से रोका जाये । पहली बात तो यह है कि ५० वर्ष की अवस्था तक कोई अविवाहित नहीं रहता है । बहुत कम लोग ऐसे होंगे जो इस उम्र तक अविवाहित रहते हों । आम तौर से जो लोग विधुर हो जाते हैं उन में से कई शादी नहीं करवाते हैं और कई होते हैं जो दुबारा शादी करवा लेते हैं । दो चार या छः बच्चे हो जाने के बाद जिन की स्त्री का देहान्त हो जाता है तो उनको समाज के कुछ लोग जा कर यह प्रेरणा देते हैं या स्वतः ही इस तरह की प्रेरणा उनके दिल में उत्पन्न होती है कि दुबारा शादी कर लेनी चाहिये । अब इस तरह के लोग दुबारा शादी कर लेते हैं तो और दोष उत्पन्न होते हैं । हम सब जानते हैं कि जो दूसरी पत्नी आती है वह जो उसके अपने बच्चे होते हैं उनकी तरह से दूसरे बच्चों के साथ व्यवहार नहीं करती है, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करती है । शायद ही कोई विमाता होगी जो अपने बच्चो की तरह से दूसरे बच्चों के साथ व्यवहार करती हो ।

जहां तक ५० वर्ष से ऊपर के लोगों के शादी करने की बात जाती है, बहुत से उसमें दोष हैं । उसके बहुत से दुष्परिणाम निकलते हुए देखे गये हैं । पारिवारिक कलह बहुत देखने में आई है । इस दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार देखे और समाज के बड़े बड़े लोग इस बात को देखें कि इस प्रकार की जो पारिवारिक कलह है जो आगे चल कर समाज पर बुरा असर डालती है, बन्द हो ।

आज हमारे देश में विधवाओं की संख्या बहुत अधिक है । हिन्दू समाज में विधवाओं की जो अवस्था है, उनकी जो आर्थिक दुर्दशा है, उसकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है । उनके लिए कोई किसी प्रकार का प्रबन्ध सरकार की ओर से या समाज की ओर से नहीं होता है । आम तौर से देखा गया है कि जब व्यक्ति ५० वर्ष की आयु के बाद शादी करता है तो उसको शारीरिक कष्ट होता है और उसके बाद, दो चार या दस वर्ष के बाद उसकी जो स्त्री होती है वह या तो उसको छोड़ देती है या फिर अनैतिक व्यापार प्रारम्भ कर देती है या फिर कहीं भाग जाती है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि संक्रामक रोग समाज में फैलते हैं । इस दृष्टि से भी यह आवश्यक है कि इस आयु के ऊपर शादी करने पर कुछ बंदिश लगे ।

आजकल यह भी देखा गया है कि जो लोग इस अवस्था में आ कर शादी करते हैं तो कुछ सामाजिक संस्थायें हैं जोकि इसके विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन करती हैं । कभी कभी तो शादी करने वाला उनकी बात को मान जाता है, लेकिन कभी कभी झगड़े भी हो जाते हैं और वह उनकी बात को नहीं मानता है । तो यह जो समस्या है यह बहुत गम्भीर है और इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

अभी शर्मा जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में शारदा एक्ट बना और उसके द्वारा सामाजिक कुरीतियों को दूर करने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन उस पर आज तक अमल नहीं हो पाया है और उसका नतीजा यह है कि कुरीतियां बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं । शर्मा जी को डर है कि जिस तरह से शारदा एक्ट पर अमल नहीं हुआ और उसके दुष्परिणाम निकले उसी तरह से इस पर भी अमल नहीं होगा अगर यह विधेयक पास हो जाता है तो । मैं मानता हूं कि इसको पास कर देने मात्र से ही हमारा काम चल नहीं सकता है, इसके बाद भी हमें काफी काम करना होगा । समाज का भी यह काम है कि इस विधेयक के पीछे जो भावना है, उसका प्रचार करे और लोगों का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा जाये और उनको ऐसे काम करने से रोका जाये ।

जो हमारे सामाजिक नेतागण हैं उनका भी यह काम है कि वे देखें कि इस प्रकार की जो वृद्धावस्था में शादियां होती हैं और उनके फलस्वरूप जो दुष्परिणाम निकलते हैं, वे बन्द हों। शारदा एक्ट में हम ने यह तो कह दिया कि लड़की जिसकी अवस्था कम से कम इतनी हो, वह शादी करवा सकती है और लड़का जिसकी अवस्था कम से कम इतनी हो वह शादी करवा सकता है। उसमें कहा गया है एक निश्चित उम्र से कम के लड़के और लड़की की शादी नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन अभी तक पुरुषों पर इस बात का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। कोई पुरुष जब चाहे शादी कर सकता है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उन पर इस प्रकार का एक स्वतः नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। परन्तु, जैसा श्री मोहन स्वरूप जी ने कहा, हमारे देश मे जो धनी मानी लोग हैं, जो समाज में कुछ ऊंचे लोग हैं, वे अपने शारीरिक सुख के लिये या किसी और दृष्टि से भी शादी कर लेते हैं। इस का परिणाम बड़ा भयंकर निकलता है। तो ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि हमारे समाज में धनी लोग हैं, जिन के पास पैसा है, जहां वे और सब शोषण करते हैं, वहां इस प्रकार का लाभ भी उठाते हैं। इस से हमारे देश की जो सामाजिक कुरीतियां हैं उन को विशेष प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

17 hrs.

इसलिये मैं ज्यादा न कह कर केवल यही कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे मित्र श्री मोहन स्वरूप जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया उसमें भले ही बहुत सी और गड़बड़ियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात का समर्थन अवश्य करता हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर निश्चित रूप से वृद्धावस्था में कोई अवस्था तय की जाय चाहे आप उसे ५० साल रख दें या ५५ साल रख दें, जिस के बाद शादी नहीं हो सकती।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): How long are we sitting, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: So far as this Bill is concerned, the time allotted is only one hour, out of which we have spent 46 minutes.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): The time may be extended by half an hour.

Shri Narasimhan: Are we sitting longer? We have other engagements. So without detriment to the Bill we would like the House to be adjourned.

Mr. Chairman: We started Private Members' Business at 3-15 P.M. and we should normally go up to 5-45 P.M. But I am entirely in the hands of the House. We had allotted 1½ hours for the earlier Bill. That we have completed already. For this Bill it was one hour, out of which we have spent 46 minutes already.

Shri Narasimhan: We can adjourn and you can give this Bill a longer time, say, half an hour more.

An Hon. Member: It is past five.

Mr. Chairman: It is already five o'clock. If it is the desire of the House that we may adjourn now, I will allot....

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): You may give it more time on the next day.

Mr. Chairman: I will allot at least half an hour more for this Bill on the next day.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): There are other Bills to be taken up today and they will suffer.

Mr. Chairman: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday, the 29th August, 1960.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 29, 1960/Bhadra 7, 1882 (Saka).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 5021—57

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
797	Utilisation of World Bank loan for Railways . .	5021—25
798	Interception of coal wagons	5025—30
799	Foreign Exchanges for Shipping industry . .	5030—31
800	Acquisition of Viscount aircraft . . .	5031—34
801	Old manuscripts on Ayurveda	5034—36
802	Storm on the West Coast .	5036—38
803	Fertilizers . . .	5038—44
805	Distribution of chemical fertilizers in Delhi .	5044—46
806	Control on sugar . .	5046—52
807	Hostels for Children of Railway employees .	5052—53
808	Japanese seamen in India	5053—55
810	Railway lines . .	5055—57

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 5057—5118

S.Q. No.		
804	Electrification of Railways	5057
809	Push buttons in ladies' compartments . .	5057
811	Cochin Port . . .	5058
812	Electric cranes for Calcutta Port	5058—59
813	Tenders for steel etc. for Indian Railways . .	559
814	Drug for birth control .	5059—60
815	Inaccessible Areas Committee . . .	5060
816	Fare and freight rates on Fatehpur-Churu line .	5060—61
817	Wheels for bullock carts .	5061—62
818	Agricultural Commission .	5062
819	Pochampad project . .	5062—63
820	Second Joint Indo-American Team . . .	5063—64
821	Telephone Trunk routes .	5064
822	Incident in train near Manheru . . .	5064
823	Family Planning. .	5065

U.S.Q. No.		
1545	Income on C. Railway .	5065—66
1546	Out-agencies on C. Railway	5066

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1547	Corruption on Railway in Secunderabad Division .	5066—67
1548	Primary Health Centres in Marathwada . . .	5067—68
1549	Leprosy . . .	5067
1550	Dornakal station . .	5067—68
1551	Sleeping accommodation on trains . . .	5068—69
1552	Minor irrigation schemes in Bihar	5069—70
1553	Himachal Pradesh Forest Department . . .	5070
1554	Agricultural colleges .	5071
1555	Departmental catering on N. E. Railway . .	5071
1556	Dismissal of Railway employees . . .	5071—72
1557	Telephone connections in Orissa . . .	5072
1558	Mandi Hospital, Himachal Pradesh . . .	5072—73
1559	Maulana Azad Medical college	5073—74
1560	Hospital in Sugnu colony, Imphal . . .	5074
1561	Names of stations and fares on tickets . . .	5074—75
1562	National rural water supply and sanitation programme	5075
1563	Ganga-Brahmaputra waterway	5076
1564	R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee . . .	5076
1565	Modern bus and truck terminal in Delhi . .	5076—77
1566	Tokens for making telephones calls . . .	5077—78
1567	Expansion of Road Transport services . . .	5078—80
1568	Rail-road Transport coordination . . .	5079—80
1569	Bridge on Brahamani .	5080—81
1570	Rural credit . .	5081
1571	National shipping board .	5081—82
1572	Road bridge near Humayun's Tomb, Delhi .	5082
1573	Damage to crops in Delhi	5082—83
1574	Wooden sleepers washed to Pakistan in floods . .	5083—84
1575	Forests in Himachal Pradesh	5084
1576	Roads in Punjab .	5084—85

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1577	Sale of foodgrains in Bihar	5085–86
1578	Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation	5086
1579	Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi	5087
1580	Electricity for private buildings in New Delhi	5087–88
1581	Seed distribution in Delhi	5088
1582	Distribution of manure and fertilizers in Development Blocks in Delhi	5089–90
1583	Vaccination of cattle in Delhi	5091
1584	Gaushala Development Scheme in Delhi	5091–92
1585	Training in Gardening in Delhi	5092–93
1586	Comalt plant in Irwin Hospital, Delhi	5093
1587	Herb named "Costus"	5093–94
1588	Samastipur-Nakatiaganj B.G.line	5094
1589	Medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra	5094–95
1590	Indigenous system of medicine	5095
1591	Gauhati-Shillong road	5095–96
1592	Electricity from wind in Ladakh	5096
1593	Medical college at Kurnool	5096–97
1594	Mandi-Kulu road	5097
1595	Ticketless travel	5097–98
1596	Telephone connections in Ludhiana	5098
1597	Power potential of Narmada	
1598	Navigation of Atomic ships	5098–99
1599	Dog squads on Railways	5099
1600	Switchgear Davelopment and Testing Laboratory at Bhopal	5100
1601	Nature cure clinic at Shillong	5100
1602	Amendment of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act	5100–01
1603	Derailment near Katihar	5101
1604	B.R. Singh Hospital, Sealdah division	5101–02
1605	Sale of electricity by D.V.C.	5102–03
1606	Development of fisheries in Himachal Pradesh	5103
1607	Telex Communications System	6103–04
1608	Khadi clothes for children of Railway employees	5104–05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1609	Sugar mills in Madras.	5106
1610	General strike by Government servants	5105–06
1611	Action taken against strikers	5107
1612	House-building loans to Railway employees	5107–08
1613	Inter-State Transport Commission	5108
1614	Master Plan for power development in Andhra Pradesh	5108–09
1615	Revision of train timings in Andhra Pradesh	5109
1616	Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur	5109–10
1617	C.H.S. Dispensary at Safdarjung Hospital	5110–11
1618	P.&T. loss during General strike	5111
1619	Water supply on W. Railway	5111–12
1620	Training ship "Dufferin"	5112–13
1621	Railway Protection Force	5113
1622	Sugar mills in West Bengal	5113–14
1623	Forest college in Madhya Pradesh	5115
1624	International numerals on mile-stones	5115–16
1625	Improvement in trains on N.E. Railway	5116
1626	Down yard at Igatpuri station	5116–17
1627	Civil pilots	5117
1628	Rolling stock	5117–18
1629	Ernakulam Olavakott line	5118
1630	Trivandrum-Ernakulam Passenger train.	5118

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5121–22

(1) A copy of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 938 dated the 13th August, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Study Team on Community Development — Industrial Pilot Projects.

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5122–23

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the impending closure of iron ore mines at Banaspani, Orissa due to non-allotment of wagons.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

MOTION *RE.* DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . 5125—60, 5198—5205

Further discussion onthe motion *re.* Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan and substitute motions thereto moved on 22-8-60 was resumed. The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) replied to the debate. On the substitut motion moved by Shri Ranga the House divided Ayes 9; Noes 221. The substitute motion was accorddingly negatived. All the other substitue motions were also negatived and the discussion was concluded.

BILL PASSED . . . 5160—98

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha was concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by--clause consideration the Bill was passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 5205

Sixty-eighth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED . . . 5206—10

(1) The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of sections 14 and 15*) *by Shri Hem Raj*.

COLUMNS

(2) The Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1960 *by Shri Shree Narayan Das.*

(3) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Substitution of new section by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.*

(4) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section 23*) *by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi*

(5) The Prevention of Pollution of Water and Air (in Union Territories) Bill, 1960 *by Shri Jhulan Sinha*.

(6) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of sections 12, 64 etc.*) *by Shri Jhulan Sinha.*

(7) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Insertion of section 9A*) *by Shri Jhulan Sinha.*

(8) The Labour Exploitation (Prohibition) Bill, 1960 *by Shri Jhulan Sinha.*

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL WITHDRAWN 5210—34

Further discussion on the motion to circulate the Social Customs (Curtailment of Expenditure) Bill,1958 for public opinion was resumed. Shri Jhulan Sinha replied to the debate. The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 5234—50

Shri Mohan Swarup moved that the Old Age Marriage Restraint Bill,1958, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1960/BHADRA 7, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and the Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill.

GMGIPND—LS II—903 (ai) LS—5-9-60—950.